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## MR. HOOVER FOR THE REPUBLICANS, MR. M'ADOO OUT

Former Urges All Liberals to Support the Chicago Ticket—Latter Refuses to Permit Democrats to Nominate Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two events of great political importance were in the day's news yesterday. The announcement of Herbert Hoover, after breakfasting with Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate for President, that he would support the Republican ticket is regarded as the greatest asset that the party has been able to count upon since the nomination.

A letter of William G. McAdoo to Jouett Shouse, Representative from Kansas in the Sixty-Fourth and Sixty-Fifth Congresses, emphatically declaring that he was not in any sense a candidate for the nomination, is taken as an attempt to shut off the possibility of his being named at San Francisco, although he has been regarded as the strongest candidate.

Mr. Hoover and Mr. Harding talked over the situation yesterday morning.

"I presented the views which I believed were held by a considerable group of independent and progressive Republicans on various questions," said Mr. Hoover. "The Senator stated that it was his most sincere desire to be the instrumentality for bringing the divergent elements of the party together; that the views of both the conservative and progressive wings of the party would be fully represented in the administration; that he represented no particular group, but that he considered it was his first duty as leader of the party to consolidate all elements into a united front."

Unity of Action

Mr. Hoover destroys any illusion about his heading an independent ticket by saying:

"Nothing could be more disastrous than the development of several party organizations representing the complex of every group in the country. With the legislative and executive functions more widely separate than in any other democracy, the whole process of constructive government will come to an end if we have more than two dominant parties. If we should come to this position, there would be no possibility of the American people securing an expression of the will of the majority, and we shall be entirely ruled by log-rolling minorities or sterile political coalitions."

"I'm convinced that those of us—and I believe they are the majority of the party—who hold more definite views, could not even, were we so inclined, successfully effect the consummation of such views outside the party and that our duty is to endeavor to bring them to realization within the party organization itself as the issues on which they bear arise."

"I am convinced that unity of action among the liberal thinkers of the party, especially if they exert themselves in the current of congressional elections, will insure the country against legislative reaction."

Cabinet Responsibility

"If the Republican Party is not to be irrevocably split I cannot conceive that Senator Harding will for one moment submit the administrative side of the government to the domination of any group of coteries. Furthermore, we have the possibility of having administrative measures and policies determined by full cabinet responsibility and having cooperation restored with the executive side of the government. I need not reiterate my conviction that the constructive ability so critically needed for the vigorous business reorganization of the Federal government and to meet the many economic issues before us lies in the Republican Party."

"For these reasons I believe that those of us who look on party organizations not from the point of view of partisanship, but solely from the point of view of its usefulness as an agency of maximum service to the country should support the Republican Party at the polls."

Mr. Shouse, in making public the refusal of William G. McAdoo to allow his name to be presented to the San Francisco convention, said that it would result in the waging of an active fight for the nomination of Carter Glass, Senator from Virginia, who has been among the most enthusiastic of the McAdoo supporters.

M. A. Daugherty, campaign manager for Senator Harding, arrived in Washington yesterday and he and Will H. Hayes, chairman of the Republican National Committee, dined with Senator Harding last evening. They will be ex-officio members of the committee on arrangements, which is to meet on Monday with Senator Harding, composed of C. D. Hilles of New York, Jake Harmon of Oklahoma, A. T. Hert of Kentucky and Ralph Williams of Oregon.

Mr. McAdoo's Statement

He Refuses to Have Name Go Before Democratic Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In words which admit of no other interpretation, William G. McAdoo last night,

issued a statement in which he finally and irrevocably refuses to permit his name to go before the Democratic convention at San Francisco.

Mr. McAdoo reiterates that his reason for leaving Washington was that he desired to "rehabilitate his family," and that the time has not come when he can conscientiously give his services to his party. He declares that he cannot afford a presidential campaign, should he be nominated, and that he would not wish his friends to furnish the necessary funds.

Mr. McAdoo's decision became known when he released a telegram last night he sent to Jouett Shouse in Washington. Mr. Shouse on Thursday wired the former Secretary of the Treasury for a definite statement on his candidacy and made a final request that Mr. McAdoo permit his friends to place him in nomination.

After announcing his decision not to become a candidate, Mr. McAdoo makes a plea that the Democratic Party stand squarely "for the ratification of the League of Nations without debilitating reservations" and for a direct and explicit stand on domestic questions.

"Your telegram," Mr. McAdoo says, "requires an explicit and immediate answer. I am profoundly grateful to you and my other generous friends, who with such spontaneity and unselfishness have, without my solicitation, advocated my nomination. To cause them disappointment, distresses me deeply, but I am unable to reconsider the position I have consistently maintained, namely that I would not seek the nomination for the presidency. I cannot, therefore, permit my name to go before the convention; this decision is irrevocable, as the path of duty seems to me clear and unmistakable."

The considerations which compelled me to resign as Secretary of the Treasury and director general of railroads, after the Armistice in 1918, in large measure still prevail. I must have a real opportunity to rehabilitate my private affairs and to make that provision for my family which, in time of peace, is at once the sacred duty and the cherished desire of every right thinking man. Having been out of office less than 18 months, I have not yet been able to accomplish these objects. Moreover, a presidential campaign imposes upon a candidate unavoidable expenses which I am unable to assume and which I do not want my friends to assume.

The record of the recent Republican Congress and the platform and candidates of the national campaign make victory in the next election almost certain. Victory will be certain if the Democrats adopt a straightforward, unequivocal, unswerving, honest and liberal platform, and put forward candidates who will command public confidence. We must stand public for ratification of the League of Nations without debilitating reservations and we must be direct and frank in our statements on the important domestic issues.

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"The times are not propitious for equivocation or for appeals to blind passion or to doctrines of hate or for reactionaries and those who would shut their ears to the great and swelling voice of humanity, which cries aloud for the restoration of peace and good will at home and for the opportunity to live in an atmosphere of justice, progress and prosperity.

"I feel sure that my friends will appreciate the sincerity and propriety of my position and that they will do everything in their power at San Francisco to assure the continuation of the enlightened principles and liberal policies of democracy. These are more than ever essential to the security and well-being of the American people."

W. G. McADOO.

### PISA STRIKERS RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The strikers around Pisa have returned to work, but the strike in Milan continues. There is a normal service of trains between Genoa and Turin.

The Radical Group

The party alignment in the United States at present shows the Communists, outlawed and opposing political action—a negligible minority—at the extreme left; then the Communist Labor Party, a still smaller group, which probably will not nominate any candidates for any office, though it does not disavow political action; next, the Socialist Labor Party, a small group which probably will not poll more than 50,000 votes, and, finally, the Socialist Party, with Eugene Victor Debs as the nominee. This makes up the radical group. Mr. Debs is not likely to receive more than 2,000,000 votes, and the nomination of William Gibbs McAdoo by the Democrats would cut that down.

The liberal group in the United States sponsors the new third party movements that have just arisen, six in all. These are the projects of the Committee of Forty-Eight, the Labor

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Editorial Notes

General News

cordance with the letter of the law, in substance was nothing but the first act of despotism, because the King, the expelled King, had invited at the time in council all the statesmen who had ever governed Greece, and who, at that conference, approved my policy, with the exception of Mr. Theotokis.

"He said to the King on that occasion, 'Be careful, Your Majesty; you must follow the policy of Mr. Venizelos, because though I disagree with him, if I am asked today to form a government, I am cognizant of the fact that the Greek people will not be with me, for the Greek people agree with Venizelos.'

Answer of the Greeks

"And while I deemed it best to accept the verdict of the King, taking into consideration the fact that the Kingdom of Greece had been given new territories after the Balkan Wars which were not represented in the Greek Parliament, and that the period of the Parliament was soon to come to an end in a few months, I accepted therefore, that the verdict of the Greek people should be solicited anew. Elections were carried out in my absence from Greece, and you are aware of the answer of the Greek people to the question placed before them during the elections, namely, if they desired Venizelos and war, or the King and neutrality. The Greek people replied then, and their verdict was, 'We want Venizelos, praying that there may be no war, but should Venizelos desire that there should be war, we trust him and we will follow him even in this.'

"I returned to Greece after the elections. I effected the general mobilization, and I would rather not state at this moment what happened then, but I was once more obliged, as you are aware, to leave office, remaining in Athens for a whole year, expecting all the time repentence, and only when I lost hope altogether of any such repentence on the part of the King, and only when Bulgaria invaded eastern and western Macedonia, I left Athens for Crete; I established there a provisional government, thus dividing the nation in two. I then went to Salonika, establishing the government there, equipping an army which fought by the side of the Allies, and finally I returned to Athens after an absence of nine months. My opponents, gentlemen, accused me of returning to Athens by the help of foreigners. They attribute to me, by way of highest insult, that I appealed to foreign protection in order to impose myself on my country.

Fighting the Common Enemy

"I was the ally of the western powers in Macedonia, and for nine months I continued the struggle by their side, against the common enemy. But there came a time, after the events of November, when we found ourselves under the necessity of severing every connection—which so far we had not broken—with the expelled King. The Greek people, represented by the leader of the great majority, had at their back a monarch who had trampled on the Constitution, and had made rings of it, after stating to the responsible leader of the Administration that he was not obliged to submit his will to that of the people, for he was the brotherly cousin of God, and consequently he could only obey him. We and our allies in Macedonia, therefore, had behind us a common enemy, he who substantially was nothing but the ally of the Germans, Bulgarians and Turks, to the same extent as I was the ally of the French and of the English. The difference between the King and myself was, that my policy was a straight and honest one, and I had no need to keep it secret, and I heralded it all over the world; whereas the King knew that he was following a policy serving foreign interests, one which was leading the country to perdition, and one which he had not the courage to state in public. He would not say—as I used to state and herald—he would not say that he was the ally of the Germans and of the Bulgarians, but instead he used to state that he deserved neutrality, because he would, in this way, save Greece from destruction.

"This enemy at our back had an army at his disposition which, although a fairly dilapidated one, he could use, at the moment of an attack on our part on the Macedonian front, to hit us from the rear, and jeopardize the success of our struggle, and we thought, therefore, that it would be best to get rid of this enemy before we could turn our eyes toward our other enemies, the ones who were in front of us. I demanded of the Allies that I should undertake to execute this work with my army of national defense, but the Allies did not agree with me—not because they considered that my army was not equal to the task, but because they rightly saw that this would be the cause of the shedding of brotherly blood, and would naturally bring a further weakness in the morale of the Greek people. They therefore told me that I should leave the task in their hands, because they were hoping to do it without bloodshed. And I ask you, gentlemen, should I have refused this offer, should I have declined the solution of the question, which excluded the shedding of blood, simply to have had the satisfaction of proving myself more powerful than my opponents? If, therefore, my opponents desire to criticize the policy we have followed, if they desire to turn all the searchlights of criticism on it, we can stand it."

COAL CARRIERS SET ASIDE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—To relieve the coal shortage in New England, the Shipping Board is arranging to allocate sufficient vessels to carry from 400,000 to 800,000 tons of coal monthly to that section from Hampton Roads, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

MEETING OF WORLD COMMERCE CHAMBER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The international chamber of commerce, which is to be created in Paris next week, will realize the scheme which was decided upon at Atlantic City last year. Commercial men of England, France, America, Belgium and Italy and other countries, will take

## FRENCH PREMIER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

Mr. Millerand Expected to Meet Mr. Lloyd George in Folkestone Prior to Coming Allied Conference at Spa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters on Friday that, in all probability, prior to the Boulogne conference on Monday, Alexander Millerand, the French Premier would cross the English Channel to Folkestone on Saturday evening to hold a preliminary conversation with Mr. Lloyd George there, and, if other urgent matters did not necessitate his returning to France on Sunday, he would cross with Mr. Lloyd George and party on Monday morning. Mr. Lloyd George will be accompanied by Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Philip Kerr, amongst others. Count Charles Sforza, Foreign Minister in the Gliotti Cabinet, will represent Italy, while Belgium and Japan will also be represented by Paul Hymans and Kelsihiro Matsui respectively. Mr. Millerand will be accompanied, amongst others, by Marshal Foch and his chief of staff, General Weygand.

The agenda is of a very general nature, including Germany's compliance with the disarmament clauses of the Treaty, and the amount of reparation which French and British financial experts have calculated as being not only fair but within the means of the German people. The question of the resumption of trade relations with Russia will also be gone into fully.

So far, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, the Soviet Government has shown to some extent its good faith in endeavoring to meet the guarantees demanded inasmuch as Enzelli is now said to be evacuated and the British prisoners in Russia have been released and are returning to England. On the other hand, Mr. Lloyd George is able to point to his government's compliance with the requirement that Great Britain shall no longer lend assistance in any shape or form to the present enemies of Russia, by having withdrawn the Black Sea fleet and all the British officers from General Wrangel's forces and having advised Poland to desist from further aggression. These conversations are all preliminary to the Spa conference, which the Premier announced in the House of Commons, will probably take place on July 5.

## MODIFICATIONS IN CONFERENCE PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—A broadening of the basis of the Boulogne conference next Monday to include representatives of Italy, Belgium, and Japan, indicates that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand are already in general accord. The real question in doubt is whether the other powers will agree to the Anglo-French proposals.

These proposals have been arrived at by financial experts, and it remains possible that the two premiers will, in passing from theory to practice, encounter fresh causes of disagreement, but on the main issue the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed there is a compromise. Count Sforza, for Italy, will ask 15 per cent of the German indemnities, and Japan compensation for the sunken ships and military pensions. There are likely to be other meetings before Spa, if indeed Spa is to be held at all.

A semi-official statement intimates that the manner of making known the inter-allied decisions to the German Government is considered of only secondary importance. Direct negotiations with Germany or an announcement of conclusions through the channel of the Reparations Commission are the two alternatives. It is thought then that nothing is less certain than the Spa conference. With regard to the fixation of the indemnity, the "Echo de Paris" puts in concrete form hints that have been heard to the effect that the total amount will not all be stated, but a system of annual payments, which may be increased as Germany develops "economically," will be adopted. This last solution of course is contrary to the whole idea of the San Remo and Hyde negotiations. It leaves the amount vague, which is an obvious economic disadvantage, but it allows room for illusions, which is doubtless a political advantage.

Technicians all express the opinion that a fixed sum would be better, but, to be precise, is to give opportunity for criticism. Keishiro Matsui will represent Japan, and Paul Hymans Belgium. Russia is certain to be discussed and The Christian Science Monitor finds in French official circles a somewhat changed attitude. It is realized that if England resumes relations with Russia, France cannot continue to refuse to do so. Reluctantly, but inevitably, there must be agreement on the question of trade relations with the Soviets, though doubtless months will be passed in settling details of such arrangement.

MEETING OF WORLD COMMERCE CHAMBER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The international chamber of commerce, which is to be created in Paris next week, will realize the scheme which was decided upon at Atlantic City last year. Commercial men of England, France, America, Belgium and Italy and other countries, will take

part in the biggest trade meeting of its kind ever held. A central office, at which all countries will be represented, is to be set up in the French capital. Their information concerning the needs and output of the various countries will be collated and made available. International congresses will be arranged.

Among the problems down for immediate discussion are the exchange of raw materials, transport, and economic reconstruction. Mr. Clement, a senator, will preside.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Chief of those to suffer on account of the widespread scarcity of homes, veterans of the war in this city have taken one of the most effective methods of meeting the difficulty, and are building scores of houses themselves, by a system of cooperative construction they devised to beat the prevailing high costs. In the newer districts of the city returned soldiers have been putting up houses without the assistance of professional carpenters, masons or architects, and have been turning out creditable houses. There are no shacks among them and the masonry and the framework, inspected by city officials, have been pronounced first class.

The soldiers, on their return from overseas, were met by a scarcity of houses such as had never prevailed in Ontario before. Houses could not be rented at any price, and building costs prohibited enterprises of this kind by individuals with limited capital.

Housing schemes financed by the city provided only partial relief, since provincial regulations in this respect had to be followed by the municipality. Consequently scores of returned men with only a few hundred dollars available were forced to embark on schemes of their own or go homeless. Houses began to spring up in the annexed districts as a result of exchange of labor among the veterans. The work was mostly done on these houses after dark, wives of the men frequently holding a lamp while the husbands drove nails. With a framework of a home partially erected, credit from banks and building societies was available to purchase more material and the homes progressed fairly rapidly. They are mostly built on wide lots, with plenty of garden space behind, in a portion of the city best suited for the homes of working men, with shade and space for the children to play.

## MR. TAFT FORECASTS AMERICA IN LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

BALTIMORE, Ohio—Speaking at a dinner given here Thursday night by the Maryland branch of the English Speaking Union of America, at which he and Sir Auckland Geddes, British ambassador, were guests of honor, former President William H. Taft said that America could not escape the League of Nations, and that the League would be adopted after the "obscurings lights" of the election had been dimmed.

"The war brought us new responsibilities, new burdens," Mr. Taft said. "It is natural, therefore, that we should be slow in adjusting ourselves to these new conditions."

Mr. Taft concluded, "We are anxious for a solution of England's troubles. We know that we have no right to interfere with England's internal problems."

NEW CANADIAN LINE FOR PACIFIC TRADE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Captain Robert Dollar, head of the steamship line of that name, who has just returned here after an absence of several months, is a great believer in the future development of trans-Pacific trade. In the course of an interview, he said that his company was establishing a river service connecting Shanghai and Hankow with Chungking, 1700 miles inland on the Yangtze-kiang. Two boats were being put on this run and the number will be increased as business demands. He said that this service would greatly augment the Chinese trade with Vancouver and other Pacific coast ports.

Speaking of trade in general on the Pacific, Captain Dollar states that there is considerable freight offering for his line, despite Chinese exchange and the Japanese situation. The fact that the United States is putting dozens of freighters on the run to the Orient is making a considerable difference in the offerings. These American vessels are put on for two reasons, to capture trade and, secondly, to give employment for these vessels which have been turned out in large numbers and must be utilized.

WOMEN'S CAUSE IN BELGIUM ADVANCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—The Chamber of Deputies on Thursday declared women eligible to become members of the Chamber and Senate, by 144 votes against 10.

FRANCHISE BILL ABANDONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)

The Labor Party's Representation of the People Bill, to confer the franchise on women on the same lines as on men, by reducing the age limit from 30 to 21, has, after many acrid debates in committee, where it encountered strenuous opposition, been reported to the House and abandoned.

## BRITISH PRISONERS FREED BY SOVIETS

Mr. Lloyd George's Demand to Russian Trade Delegate Is Effective—Mr. Krassin's Interview With Economic Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Following the demand of the Premier that the Soviet Government should release British prisoners, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor now learns that H. V. Keeling, an English workman and trade unionist, and a man named Raynor, have been released. Mr. Keeling went to Russia in the early part of 1914 and worked as a machinist and was later employed by the Bolshevik Government. He escaped in the beginning of 1919 and wrote a frank criticism of the Soviet régime in a book he published called "Bolshevism." In the summer of 1919, he returned to Russia as a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, traveling with W. T. Goode when he was imprisoned.

He and Mr. Raynor are now at Revel, along with Mrs. Philip Snowden, Clifford Allen, Haden Guest, Mr. Russell and Mr. Young, all members of the British Labor delegation. It is expected that Mr. Keeling will promptly refute the optimistic account of the Soviet régime issued by George Lansbury, editor of the Labor paper The Daily Herald.

The Bolshevik representative, Leontid Krassin, accompanied by Victor Nogin, N. Kishke and Solomon Rostovsky, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, attended a meeting of the committee of the Supreme Economic Council on Thursday, but the proceedings were private and no statement of any significance has been issued.

Mr. Krassin, it is understood, was presented with a number of questions on the economic situation in Russia, to which he expects to reply some time next week after he has communicated with Nicholas Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier. Amongst other things, Mr. Krassin must provide guarantees as to the contracts and the safety of allied merchants who may visit Russia for purposes of trade. It is understood that Mr. Krassin's preliminary report shows a surplus of 15,000,000 tons of corn available for export, along with large quantities of petroleum, textile products, and foodstuffs.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons on Thursday stated that he could add nothing regarding the negotiations with the Russian trade delegation to his statements made on June 3 and June 7. He added that the American Government had been kept informed of the progress of events, and America has already nominated an expert to take part in the economic discussions.

Second—That this conference is satisfied that the present murders and outrages in Ireland are an inevitable result of the government's failure to govern Ireland in accordance with the wishes of the people. We condemn such outrages by all parties and appeal to the Irish people themselves to take all steps to protect human life and property, and equally to the government to prevent provocation caused by sending munitions to Ireland;

Third—That in order that the government may fully understand and appreciate the serious situation now existing in Ireland and the grave danger of continuance of violence, we request Mr. Thomas to arrange an interview with the Prime Minister and appoint a delegation, to be composed of north and south Ireland delegates, and trust that they may succeed in making such proposals as will create an atmosphere that will enable a real and permanent solution to be found."

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters that Mr. Krassin visited Prince Firouse, the Persian Foreign Minister, on Thursday night, but the result of their long interview will not be communicated to the press at present.

Polish Retreat From Kiev

NEW YORK, New York—A Warsaw cable dispatch yesterday, to the Polish Bureau of Information, says:

"General Haller, chief of the general staff of the Polish Army, declares the retreat from Kiev was decided upon for strategical reasons, and was effected in perfect order without any fighting. He praises the valor of the Ukrainians, who under the leadership of Pavlenko and Bezuchotko, are operating with the Polish Army. General Haller declares the local successes of the Bolsheviks will have no permanent influence on the military situation.

"In the region of the Beresina the Bolshevik offensive was completely repulsed and the former Polish front almost completely restored."

FRENCH PLANS FOR TWO-YEAR SERVICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Andrew Lefevre, Minister of War, before the Commission on Armies, intimated that it was not possible to reduce the French obligatory army service to a shorter period than two years. He is preparing a bill in this sense. The present period of service is three years and the Minister declared that the world situation was not yet sufficiently settled to admit of a small army. Paul Benetot announced that he would propose a period of one year, and Mr. Abrami, a former Minister, expressed himself in favor of the project drawn up by the headquarters staff last year, which concluded that one year's service was sufficient.

QUIET REIGNS AT VALONA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The "Messaggero" states that complete quiet now reigns at Valona, and points out that the ultimatum of Italy for the withdrawal of Albanians and the restoration of Albania expired on Thursday. The Italian correspondent of the "Messaggero" reports that the followers of Capt. Gabriel d'Annunzio have requested that they be sent to Albania and that d'Annunzio himself should accompany them.

SCHOOL FOR WOMEN VOTERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—In order

that the women of Arkansas may be

come better informed concerning

local, county, state and national

government, as well as on all public

problems, the University of Arkansas

is holding a citizenship school. The

Arkansas League of Women Voters is

cooperating.

DEMAND BY CLOTHING WORKERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—With

regard to the suggestion that Dr.

Mayer von Kauffbeuren, the German

charge d'affaires at Paris, has been asked to enter the German Cabinet, it is understood here that no such proposal has been made. The German Wolff agency announces that he has refused the post of chancellor but the explanation is given here that Charles Trimborn, leader of the Center Party, who was selected to form a Cabinet, in looking for someone who would effectively exercise the functions of chancellor or vice-chancellor, intends nevertheless to remain at the head of the Ministry. Dr. Mayer is not disposed to accept the post, it is said.

"He has," says a well-informed personality, "taken to heart his work in Paris, and has an ardent wish to see realized the resumption of full commercial and diplomatic relations with France."

It may be said that Dr. Mayer is making a good impression in Paris and that it is hoped he will remain.



"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen of random?"

Dean Swift and His Mantle

The assiduous reader of newspapers may have seen in the American journals mention made here and there of a political convention in gathering at Chicago, where certain gentlemen will put or have put certain other gentlemen in nomination for the presidency of the United States. It would appear that as yet no way has been devised for dispensing with this performance by either the Republican or the Democratic parties and we must be content, as is no more than our duty, with the spectacle of an aggregation of patriots exercising the rights of freemen, at a temperature over which they have no control. I refer now to that degree of heat marked by a thermometer, a physical thing, and not in any way to those insecurities, enthusiasms, intrigues, hostilities, aspirations, deep depressions and digressions that mark the sophisticated way of politics, for politics will never be mentioned here at random, or otherwise, even though William Goodwin's definition of politics gives me a very good excuse. Ah, me, it is of something calmer and more academic that I shall make bold to speak in this, my sabbath sunburst, namely, the mode of telling the public about the convention, and in order to do this, we must first go to Dublin, where Jonathan Swift lived, worked, wrote and ate his burning, its disappearance, from a human standpoint, want the brain.

It has been pointed out that Swift was a great journalist; I have no references to the diurnal utterances that Stiles saw on paper, but mean, if you better like the word, that he was a great newspaper writer that constantly turned out a series of magnificent leaders that had the strength and quivering sharpness of a bar of fine steel and yet were written in an English that is unknown of the average leader-writer today, though it is plain that Mr. Bernard Shaw in some expository prose in which are encased certain of his opinions has made a clear and most profitable study of the Dean's style. But Swift knew how to talk to men; not the men by whom some comprehend those that are beholders of arts and have clean linen with the morning paper, but all men that walk and sit and have anything to do with the working of this great machine. With these and with the beholders he talked homespun of the finest and used his great intellect on common sense. This, however, was advocate's work; he wanted to convince a body of constituents, or pull down a minister or tighten up a test oath, when he wrote these and he greatly succeeded, sometimes against very redoubtable antagonists. Antagonists? Maybe, at that time, but to you and me, actors with him upon that gorgeous, restless yet stately stage, where what would furnish materials for a trace of professors' local fame, was but regarded as the ordinary mental equipment of a man of the world, quite as he had a small sword and had his wig powdered. Small wonder we commonplace members of the commonplace millions call it "the Augustus Age"; did you ever realize the deep depths to which education in America has fallen when one that has the three R's of book learning and its practice is called "scholarly"?

Swift did more than write matter of this kind and that is why I can use his name in this connection; he was a great describer. A man that could paint the Yahoos as he did and write some of the dialogue that he wrote, was just the man to write about a political convention. Other writers, some of them gentlemen of a very pretty repute, have been persuaded to leave their cloistered studies to describe what their minds saw at the Chicago convention. They have told us how the delegates aspired and how they took off their coats (Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge did not take off his coat, and we are to remember ourselves that the Colony of Massachusetts Bay was not founded for nothing); they have told us how the orators bellowed and the devotees reigned and waved little flags and walked and marched and in other ways confirmed some of Nietzsche's more amiable theories; one gentleman, whose rich Iberian fancy has courteously placed itself at the disposal of the American public, has made the astounding discovery that the convention was like a building; nay, carried forward by a volcanic imagination that will have no denying, he says that the delegates were not only performers, but spectators, that is to say, toro, toreadores, picadores and holders of two pesos seats. I grant the rich aptness of the similitude, but I am bound to ask you, reader, would the kindly Swift have taken this view of his fellow men? He might perhaps have likened the delegates to pigs, or dogs, or ill-mannered horses or, maybe, to the smaller and more innocent species of monkeys, but to bulls and the fighters and irritators of bulls, could he have compared them? Let us not believe it, but be content with the

certain knowledge that had he touched these matters at all, it would have been to write some pages of such manly, hard-hitting prose, as neither you nor I shall compose before the harvest moon come again.

Now, of course, it is plain enough that so far as the Dean's writings go, they must take his place; in the flesh he is not here, so that we must look onwards, and who (ah, reader, you are beginning to guess), and who, I ask a delighted and expectant public, who is better fitted to report the next, the Democratic convention, than Mr. George Bernard Shaw? It is therefore proposed that the services of the deviser of "The Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet" be secured at once, that a battleship be dispatched to Britain's shores to return with the distinguished annalist-to-be and such other and further steps be taken in the premises as shall seem wise and fitting. I cannot conceive a better choice. In the first place, there is no writer that holds such clear views on the virtues, enlightenment, and practical value of the majority system as Mr. Shaw. The profound axiom of modern constitutional law that the opinion of 51 fools should prevail over that of 49 sensible men (all ideal commonwealths are on the basis, of 100), has long aroused the liveliest emotions in Mr. Shaw's bosom. In the next place, Mr. Shaw loves the United States and the hardy citizen thereof, indeed; has sometimes made reference to them in a way that betrayed an unconfessed yearning for the western world. In the third place, he is an Irishman, and in the fourth, place, he is a vegetarian. These assembled facts are overwhelming. There are but two courses left open to the intelligent electorate of the universe: either to abolish the convention system or to establish Mr. Shaw as permanent reporter of the conventions of all parties, with the privilege of dramatizing his reports, the profits of publication of such plays to be divided between Mr. Shaw and the trustees of the Smithsonian Institution. It is not always the lot of every one that proposes a benevolent reform in political procedure to feel sure that it will be acclaimed (a stately word) by all with whom it has to do, but I feel sure that this radical, yet agreeable change will be eagerly welcomed by all political parties, by Mr. Shaw, and by a long-suffering public, which will have a chance at last to see something worth reading. Once embarked upon his grateful task, Mr. Shaw will not only show us what delegates to a convention seem to be, but what they really would be if they could and what they would say if they dared and what they would do were not their right hind legs so impeded. In this way, the public will be kept informed and at the same time many novel ideas will be expounded to it, until some fine, progressive day all shall merrily confess that they have ever meant the exact opposite of what they said.—J. H. S.

## THE LANTERN

The glory of a winter sunset flung its veils of misty gold over miles of rambling hillside buried under a smooth blanket of snow. To have enjoyed standing in the midst of that white expanse was to feel the comfort of the great isolation. There were no tracks to mar the jeweled beauty of it, with the exception of one narrow, wavering path that led up from the distant valley to the door of a low log cabin that stood in utter peace in the shadow of a clump of blue firs. The wrinkled quizzical face on the knocker of the oak door seemed to smile at the frail tones that rippled out from the feathered branches into the silence.

The gold deepened into rose and shadows of purple. The door of the cabin opened, with a little sigh in its hinges. A man and a dog came out and trudged slowly down the beaten pathway. The man was clad in rough clothes, with a brilliant line of orange muffle showing under the firm chin. The dog, a lean, satin-smooth bound, carried himself with great pride.

Swinging gently in the man's hand was a lantern that was square and made of twisted black iron. The two walked on down the pathway until they came to a post with an iron bracket. "And if a stranger comes into our country tonight he will find the way—" the man half whispered as he hung the lantern. The flare of a match threw a quick red shadow against the snow. The small round steady. The great brown eyes of the dog stared speculatively, at the man, the lantern, the rolling valley.

From an open space in the road far down in the valley a tinkling shower of sleigh-bell notes came to echo against a snow-freighted shaft of black rock that stood as a sentinel to guard the cabin.

## SCHOOL LIBRARY WORK

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

A new system in managing the high school library is being tried in the Corona high school library, Corona, Riverside County, California. This library has been placed in charge of two graduate students at the high school who have had instruction in library schools and who have certificates as assistant librarians. It is their duty to systematize the work generally performed by the librarian of a public library, the principal of the school acting as adviser in the work. A system of cooperation between the English department of the high school and the public library training class has also worked out, whereby those students who desire to prepare themselves for library work may receive credit for their work in the library class.

Shrewsbury market house is an exceptionally stately building of stone, that noble red sandstone of which so many of the older public buildings there are constructed. A curious in-

## OLD MARKET HOUSES

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

There is offered for sale at the present time in England a wonderful old house with a very strange story. It is the residence known as "The Grange," on the outskirts of the old town of Leominster in Herefordshire; "Lemster," as locally it is known. The story of this house is worth telling. It was, in fact, until 1853, the old market house and Butter Cross of the town, and was, apart from the ancient Priory church, the greatest ornament of Leominster.

Built in 1633, it was and is the finest of the works of that very remarkable architect, John Abel, who wrought almost exclusively in wood, and who was given the title of "King's Carpenter," alike in recognition of his architectural ability in that way, and of his loyalty to King Charles and his usefulness at the siege of Hereford.

Abel was largely employed in Herefordshire and the Welsh marches. He designed and built the town halls and market houses of Hereford, Brecon, and Woburn, which have, unhappily, long been swept away on the plea of

scripture dates it back to the time of Queen Elizabeth; and in a recess above stands the effigy of Richard, Duke of York. The Market Square ceased in 1869 to be a marketing center, upon the opening of the new market buildings.

Ledbury market house, a century or more older than the time of John Abel, is one of the numerous such timbered Herefordshire buildings, and of considerable size; supported on 16 sturdy oaken pillars. No market now occupies its long arched ground floor. Indeed, we find generally that modern needs in all considerable and prosperous towns have altogether outgrown these buildings of our ancestors, who, frugal-minded folk that they were, so designed their market houses that they contrived double debt to pay: being market houses and butter crosses below and town halls above. We have indeed so advanced that today not even the old-fashioned name of "town hall" (which yet earlier was simpler still—"town house") will serve us. We must style them "municipal buildings"; to fit, no doubt, the odious term "municipality" in lieu of the good, honest English "town council."

Pembroke, one of the forgotten and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Market House, Wootton Bassett

making "improvements." Leominster was no whit better than those inapreciative towns; but while those other examples have been destroyed, this has survived. Not, however, by grace of the town, which in fact found it occupying too much space at the intersection of the principal streets, and sold it at auction for £85. Nay, even more, this foremost example of timber-framed architecture of the seventeenth century was sold again to Mr. Arkwright of Hampton Court, who offered it again to the town as a free present. The gift was refused. He then rebuilt it outside the town on the spot it still occupies.

## Jacobean Style

The style of this old building exhibits the steady growth of the Renaissance, and throughout all its profuse carvings may be noticed that adapted classicism which came later to be known as "Jacobean."

The upper story, which served as the town hall, was supported on a series of

greatly decayed little Herefordshire towns, is now not more than a village, but its market house remains: a low-sided timbered building with hoary lichenized roof, looking like a cart-shed; for which purpose it really is now used, when in use at all. For centuries have passed since market-

## A Forlorn Hamlet

Surely the most forlorn "remote, melancholy, slow" of these derelict townelets must be Hesket Newmarket, away in a little-visited part of Cumberland. Newmarket is a name which instead of a novel, he put on his coat and a soft, comfortable hat and idled around the corner to the clean, airy stable which he had built some years before the housing of his partners. "Jus' see if they're tucked in a'right—" was how he defended himself when anyone scoffed at him for an old Betty.

Now everything was different. True, as the gossips had it, he had made enough money to live on. But one by one his patrons had gone away or had bought motors, or for one reason or another had failed to engage any coachman in his place. He had that consolation. A good many of them still kept in touch with him—not in frequently a glittering motor would roll up to his modest door and a charmingly frocked matron would descend with a small basket containing jellies or cakes or a salad, or perhaps an old book unearthed in house-cleaning, or a newspaper with something especially interesting in it.

And at her dinner table that evening there was very apt to be interested in the recounting of the day's events: "I saw Michael today. He is well and happy." And "At's good" was the comfortable, grunted reply from the man of the house, who had learned to hold in respect the "old fella."

Two horses Michael kept. Nellie and Napoleon had found, through years of companionship, places in the great warm heart. Once he had rebuked some thoughtless person who asked why he hadn't sold them out with "Sell Nellie and Napoleon? Cut off my right hand!"

Nellie and Napoleon had not particularly realized what an honor it was to them to be singed out and kept, when other horses were sold by other drivers. The first night they had been alone in the stable they had stared contemplatively at the empty stalls and had gazed reflectively at each other and whinnied gently. That was the only attention they ever paid outwardly to the change from the old order to the new. And Michael had kept just enough work to give them the necessary exercise. If no patron required his services he hitched up just the same and drove slowly up and down the smooth, splendid avenue for an hour or two, stopping once or twice to exchange a word with the grinning policeman who poked good-natured fun at him for being "swell enough" to ride.

With speeding, shrieking motors fast encroaching on the conveyances that once had the right of way, the situation has been variously viewed by the driver. Most of them could not bring themselves to make the change, from driving an animal that had, in many cases, not only been their stanch friend of years, but which was, even in the most extraordinary situation, quite dependable, to undertake managing—they rarely had the bravery to call it driving—one of them there contraptions. It amounted practically to desecration in the minds of most of them!

To be sure, in some cases there were drivers so pliable that they had taken the leap with a grin, and now drove a horse or a motor according to the wish of their patrons. Certain patrons of long years would under no condition consider it at all decent to be seen careering about the streets in a horseless carriage! For them the elderly, placid horses had been kept, and, attached to the maroon barouche, still pursued their decorous way up and down the city avenues on bright mornings, to conduct calm gentlewomen on their polite shopping expeditions. Then there were the others who had met the rising tide of modernism with a resigned "Well, I suppose we must do as others do"—and had said, with a sinking of the heart, "You may—er—bring the closed car, John—at nine," and looked stolidly in the other direction when John arrived, rather than meet the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Leominster Market House

sturdy oaken Ionic pillars. The open-arcaded lower story was the butter market. For the purpose of a residence this has been inclosed, and a wing has been added at the back. Otherwise John Abel's work remains exactly as it was. On the frieze above the lower story run Latin and English rhymed inscriptions of a pious proverbial nature and reflects the precepts of that age.

Fortunately, a good many examples of quaint old market houses are left. Also in Herefordshire, at Ross, stands the open-arcaded market house built in 1670, of sandstone. It has an oddly Italian appearance. The market house of Wootton Bassett, in Wiltshire, also of the seventeenth century, has, like most of the others, outgrown its original use, and the space beneath is raised off, and contains such trophies as the stocks and a Russian gun.

Truro market house, down in Cornwall, was rebuilt in an ugly, sprawling way, and no relic is left of the old building except a curious tablet, worked in granite, bearing the name of Jenkin Daniel, Mayor in 1615, and the admonishing rhyme:

Who seeks to find eternal treasure Must use no guile in weight or measure Oddly spelled, his inscription seems to have been a useful reminder. If we are to judge from the old records of dealing with market folk who gave less than they were supposed to do.

## The Market House

Shrewsbury market house is an exceptionally stately building of stone, that noble red sandstone of which so many of the older public buildings there are constructed. A curious in-

## THE PASSING OF THE CABBY

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

A sun that, close to twilight, had lost its searching touch, poked its cooler, smiling way down through the opulent canopy of a great maple tree, and dappled the dusty bricks of the city sidewalk. The windows in most of the houses that lined the street had hidden themselves behind sphinx-like wooden barricades for the summer, and about the usually trim steps there was a faint hint of lack of care—a scrap of torn paper on the third step from the bottom of one house—a little whirl of faded maple "pinchers" stirring infrequently in the corner of an upper step of another, like lost, sleepy children.

Under the spreading, gently twitching branches stood a conveyance which, if it had been yellow would have made one think of Cinderella's pumpkin coach, with its squat, plump figure. Reflected in its satin-bright surface was the clear image of a kitten that sat on the inner edge of the walk, industriously washing its face, late in the day though it was for ablutions. Between the shafts of the cab there rested a sorrel horse of attenuated figure and nonchalant bearing. Fury ears flopped occasionally as a fly or some other thing of the air winged too close and the quite splendid tail whisked absently. The closed eyes and nodding head made one wonder if the horse might not presently slip quietly down and sprawl full length in order to sleep quite comfortably.

The owner of this somewhat contradictory turnout was draped negligently over the extreme left end of the seat, one knee crossed over the other, one very large foot in its soft shoe swinging to and fro beating time in the air to a minor whistled rendition of "Bringing in the Sheaves." He whistled this neutral tune over a closely scrutinized and carefully folded newspaper or a dog-eared, paper-bound classic.

There was gayety in both the brilliant brass buttons and the green hue to which the man's frock coat had faded, and his beaver hat that sat, at the least suspicion of a rakish angle, over the fringe of grizzled hair, bore unmistakable evidence of long and careful cherishing. In spite of wrinkles in the cheerful face with its stamp of years of contact with the vicissitudes of life, there was an almost impish look, at one who might say "Well—what would you?"

The sun shines. Even if there are not so many patrons as in winter it is quite cool under this tree and those who pass, even if they do not require my services, frequently say a particular word to Plato—so what would you?" And there would follow no explanation of the rather ornate name for the sorrel horse.

Plato's owner is but one of the many figures—you may see them in any city—that retain to us something of the picturesqueness that seems peculiar to the more leisurely days that are past. What of this old guard who, yesterday, were familiar sights on the well-kept corners of the stately city avenues where, between their regular appointments, they waited for chance customers? Exchanging jokes with the pin-wheel and balloon man and carrying a bag of peanuts which they divided with birds, or squirrels. And those proud, high-stepping horses that stood like well-tipped shafts, with a faint musical jingle of a slender bright bell attached to the glistening collar whenever they moved?

With speeding, shrieking motors fast encroaching on the conveyances that once had the right of way, the situation has been variously viewed by the driver. Most of them could not bring themselves to make the change, from driving an animal that had, in many cases, not only been their stanch friend of years, but which was, even in the most extraordinary situation, quite dependable, to undertake managing—they rarely had the bravery to call it driving—one of them there contraptions. It amounted practically to desecration in the minds of most of them!

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sort of "Ah-ha!" twinkle in his eye. As he himself would say, "There's him as likes one an' them as likes another, M'm."

This coachman had such a reputation for good humor and even temper that the most temperamental officers, whose beat covered that

## AMERICANS HELD IN RUSSIAN PRISONS

Charges Against Them Trivial, Says Secretary of State, Who Urges Release Before Further Aid Is Given to Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Twenty United States citizens are held in prison in Soviet Russia, according to a letter sent by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, to Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, in response to a letter from Mrs. Greeley asking information about Russian trade affairs and means of remedying the situation among such parts of the Russian population as are in need of relief.

Mr. Colby's reply to Mrs. Greeley follows:

"The department is in receipt of your letter renewing your request for clearance papers for a ship to be chartered by you to convey relief supplies to some destination under Russian-Bolshevik control. The matter has received our earnest consideration, and we fully appreciate the humanitarian impulses that prompt your action.

"We think, however, that before the instrumentalities of this government should be invoked for purposes of Russian aid, the present authorities in Russia, whoever they may be, should be compelled to release American citizens now held in Russian jails on trumped-up charges. They are cut off from communication and every effort to relieve their situation has thus far failed. There are now detained in Russia upward of 20 American citizens. The department's latest advices were that Russia would not even heed representations in their behalf. The causes alleged for their detention are trivial in the extreme, and evidently insincere and without basis.

Yours very truly,

"BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

Mrs. Greeley, counsel for the Washington branch of the American Women's Emergency Committee, wrote to Mr. Colby in part as follows under date of May 23:

"For several months the American Women's Emergency Committee has been asking the government's permission to send milk and medicine to the suffering women and children of Russia. For some time a ship and its cargo have been in readiness to sail, but the State Department has refused to give any assurance that clearance papers would be granted.

"A foreign agency, the English Society of Friends, now doing relief work in Russia has recently offered to forward American supplies, but you can well understand our wish to employ only direct means and not to be forced to send our relief via London. We, therefore, hope that State Department will, at a very early date, make it possible for us to pursue our humane object directly and in a manner compatible with American dignity and independence. May we know your decision soon?

"But American women are interested in the lifting of the Russian blockade, not merely that they may be spared the inconvenience and embarrassment of sending their relief through English channels. They are deeply stirred by the far-flung misery resulting from the continued embargo on Russian trade, and are deeply sensible of America's responsibility in the matter. They believe that the suffering and starvation in Europe, high costs and unrest here, can be decreased by the resumption of trade relations, and they urge the immediate raising of the embargo against shipments to Russia as a first step to the restoration of sound economic conditions."

## GENERAL EXPANSION OF UNIVERSITY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
ATHENS, Georgia—A great expansion of the University of Georgia through an extended building program and an enlarged and stabilized budget of maintenance are recommended by the members of the board of visitors in their report to the board of trustees of the university.

Regrettting that the resources of the university are so inadequate for the great work mapped out for it to do, the report states that the buildings are too limited in size and number with several which should serve the future merely as "landmarks of antiquity." "Every department should be more fully equipped in modern outfit," the report states. "The faculty are greatly underpaid for such men of quality, preparation, and experience. This talent in other fields would command from double to quadruple the university salaries."

## INDIAN SERVICE ECONOMY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Elimination of inefficiency in the United States Indian service, to the end that the expense of running the Indian department may be cut down while qualified men may be put into responsible positions at higher salaries, is the main purpose of the present tour of inspection of Indian reservations by the congressional Committee on Indian affairs, according to its chairman, Homer P. Snyder of New York.

"Under the present administration, the cost of administering Indian affairs mounted in seven years from \$3,000,000 to \$16,000,000," said Mr. Snyder. "We are accomplishing our

purpose by cutting out a lot of useless irrigation projects started on Indian reservations, particularly in the northwest. We are also cutting out small Indian schools and consolidating them with the larger ones. We find this not only saves a lot of money but gets better educational results. We have been able to consolidate some agencies, and this has resulted in a large saving without impairing the efficiency of the department. In fact, we find it works much better."

Mr. Snyder said there were hundreds of incompetent employees in the Indian service who had been kept in their positions for political reasons. He said they would have to be discharged, but did not know how, unless a retirement act was devised. He declared he was strongly inclined toward raising the salaries of the really efficient men in the department but could not do so until the useless ones were weeded out.

## AMERICANIZATION TAUGHT BY FILM

Motion Picture Plots to Awaken Pride in Civic Progress Sought for Production at Cost—Historical Subjects Are Preferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To up-build and strengthen Americanism, motion pictures will be used as a medium of inspiration, the idea having been resolved into concrete plans for its fulfillment at the instigation of Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, who called a conference in December of last year with representatives of all the motion picture producers and distributors of the country. Later the House and Senate Committees on Education adopted the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That it is the sense of a joint committee on education of the Senate and House, that the motion picture industry of the United States be requested to do all that is within its power to up-build and strengthen the spirit of Americanism within our people."

Writers throughout the country are asked to cooperate by submitting scenarios to W. A. Ryan of the Americanization Committee of the Motion Picture Industry of the United States, 1520 Broadway, New York. The notification of the committee's desires of help from writers reads:

"You are requested to contribute scenarios for motion pictures of one or two reels, the stories thereof to teach some substantial lesson of American ideals, constructive in nature and not controversial, dealing with the merits of our system of government and the opportunities of our day and of the past. Stories that will inspire in the hearts and minds of men the desire to emulate, to build up, and not to destroy; stories that will carry messages of helpfulness and tend to destroy class consciousness and hatred; that will assist the government in its reconstruction work; that will show the superiority of the American system of government, the greater freedom of its people; their more general prosperity and happiness; stories, in fact, that will illustrate true conditions here today, and not false stories of immigrants who have come here imbued with Old World ideas. Show how the rights of the humblest are protected in our laws and our courts, how immigrants have triumphed over poverty and oppression and have become leaders of men, how the lowly may aspire to and reach the highest stations."

"Some one has said that 'the Constitution of the United States contains material for 100 great motion pictures.' The lives of Nathan Hale, Benjamin Franklin, John Marshall, Eli Whitney, James A. Garfield, and other eminent figures in American history afford a fertile field for the imagination."

The committee's notification states that leading producers, artists, directors and distributing agencies of the country have agreed to lend their facilities to the work. There is no profit to anyone, the committee says, out of the making, distributing or exhibition of these films. Sufficient revenue merely to pay the bare expenses will be covered by exhibition of the films in motion picture theaters. Eventually the films will be available for free exhibition in schools, churches, community and welfare houses. The scenario need not be in the technical form required by the producer, the committee says, a synopsis of the story submitted being all that is necessary if the writer does not understand the technique of motion picture writing.

## ITALY ASKS FACTS IN SALSEDO CASE

NEW YORK, New York—Official request on behalf of the Italian Government for information concerning the fatality to Andrea Saledo, an alleged anarchist, who recently leaped from the fourteenth floor of the Park Row building here, where he had been confined by the Department of Justice, was made on June 16, last, by counsel for the royal Italian consulate here, it is learned.

Information also was requested as to the cause of Saledo's detention outside the regularly established federal prison or immigration station.

## SUGAR OFFICIAL FINE

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania—J. J. Gilchrist, an official of the Standard Sugar Company, was sentenced yesterday in Federal Court to pay a fine of \$10,000 for alleged profiteering in sugar.

## MENACE SEEN TO MEDICAL FREEDOM

Much Disapproval of Plan of New Jersey Medical Society for "Welfare Committee" With a Salaried Man in Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SPRING LAKE, New Jersey—Many New Jersey physicians look with disfavor on the establishment of a so-called "permanent welfare committee" of the State Medical Society, as provided for in resolutions adopted at a recent convention of the society, on the ground that such a committee would be free to infringe on medical liberty.

The friends of medical freedom point out that the head of the committee is to be a member of the society, and that he is to be paid a salary and is to be authorized to engage help of all kinds for the maintenance of adequate facilities to care for the interests of the medical profession in New Jersey.

They note also that the purpose of the plan was announced to be to combat health insurance measures, or other legislation which may be considered inimical to the interests of members of the society as medical practitioners.

The liberal physicians intend to keep close watch on the committee, members of the Legislature and candidates for membership in it, and all legislation proposed, in order that no system of medical domination may be established contrary to the will of the people or contrary to their constitutional rights.

The convention defeated a resolution condemning Gov. Edward I. Edwards for his alleged declaration that he would do everything in his power to prevent the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act, and "make New Jersey as wet as the Atlantic Ocean," and approve a state "as dry as the Sahara Desert." However, a resolution advocating the extending of the Volstead Act to grant physicians full discretion in prescribing alcoholic liquors was defeated.

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"You are requested to contribute scenarios for motion pictures of one or two reels, the stories thereof to teach some substantial lesson of American ideals, constructive in nature and not controversial, dealing with the merits of our system of government and the opportunities of our day and of the past. Stories that will inspire in the hearts and minds of men the desire to emulate, to build up, and not to destroy; stories that will carry messages of helpfulness and tend to destroy class consciousness and hatred; that will assist the government in its reconstruction work; that will show the superiority of the American system of government, the greater freedom of its people; their more general prosperity and happiness; stories, in fact, that will illustrate true conditions here today, and not false stories of immigrants who have come here imbued with Old World ideas. Show how the rights of the humblest are protected in our laws and our courts, how immigrants have triumphed over poverty and oppression and have become leaders of men, how the lowly may aspire to and reach the highest stations."

"Some one has said that 'the Constitution of the United States contains material for 100 great motion pictures.' The lives of Nathan Hale, Benjamin Franklin, John Marshall, Eli Whitney, James A. Garfield, and other eminent figures in American history afford a fertile field for the imagination."

The committee's notification states that leading producers, artists, directors and distributing agencies of the country have agreed to lend their facilities to the work. There is no profit to anyone, the committee says, out of the making, distributing or exhibition of these films. Sufficient revenue merely to pay the bare expenses will be covered by exhibition of the films in motion picture theaters. Eventually the films will be available for free exhibition in schools, churches, community and welfare houses. The scenario need not be in the technical form required by the producer, the committee says, a synopsis of the story submitted being all that is necessary if the writer does not understand the technique of motion picture writing.

## MODIFYING CANADIAN NATURALIZATION ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The first reading was given yesterday to a bill introduced by the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, whose purpose it is to amend the Naturalization Act of 1919 in so far as it applies to persons of "alien enemy" origin. The bill provides that persons of such origin, of approved loyalty, who have been in Canada for a period of 10 years prior to July 1919, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, secure naturalization certificates notwithstanding the provisions of the Imperial Naturalization Act, upon which the Canadian act is based, to the effect that no person of alien enemy origin shall secure naturalization until a period of 10 years after the declaration of peace.

The amendment has been made in response to urgent representations to the effect that in certain parts of Canada there are persons of German origin who have been here for many years and who have considered the oath of allegiance to the Crown sufficient to insure full citizenship, but who, when war broke out, found this not sufficient. Many of these persons have held civic or municipal offices and have voted in all elections. It is the purpose of the amendment to remove the disability imposed by the Naturalization Act of 1919.

TRANSPORTS FOR GRAIN ARE URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Use of government-owned transports on the Great Lakes as grain carriers to relieve the car shortage and increase grain transportation was proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday by Clifford Thorne of Chicago, representing the National Farmers Grain Dealers Association.

He said the commission was advised that the government had a fleet of 50 or 60 transports on the lakes capable of carrying grain to New York by way of Buffalo. He said the farmers urged a rate increase on grain within the bounds of traffic as a whole, because the ultimate burden must be borne by the consumer.

Walter E. McCormick of Chicago, representing Iowa packers, asked the

restoration of rate relationships on livestock and livestock products which he said were destroyed by a general order of the railroad administration.

## REGULATIONS FOR ELECTION REFORM

Primary Election Law to Prevent Unscrupulous Use of Voting Privilege Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Manipulation of primary elections in cities in Louisiana will be difficult for the unscrupulous politician if the amended primary election law is passed by this legislature. The administration's companion bill to the registration law, known as the primary election law, which was introduced in the general assembly on Wednesday, was dropped into the hopper of both houses on Thursday.

"The friends of medical freedom point out that the head of the committee is to be a member of the society, and that he is to be paid a salary and is to be authorized to engage help of all kinds for the maintenance of adequate facilities to care for the interests of the medical profession in New Jersey.

They note also that the purpose of the plan was announced to be to combat health insurance measures, or other legislation which may be considered inimical to the interests of members of the society as medical practitioners.

The liberal physicians intend to keep close watch on the committee, members of the Legislature and candidates for membership in it, and all legislation proposed, in order that no system of medical domination may be established contrary to the will of the people or contrary to their constitutional rights.

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MODIFYING CANADIAN NATURALIZATION ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Attention of the governors of the several states has been called by the War Department to the fact that enlisted men from 19 to 22 years of age who on July 1, 1921, have served a year in the National Guard and Guard members from 19 to 24 years who have served one year in the armed forces of the United States or allied armies in the World War will be eligible to selection for applicants for admission to West Point.

## DETROIT FOURTH AMERICAN CITY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Census figures show that Detroit has jumped into fourth place and Cleveland into fifth position, forcing St. Louis into sixth, Boston into seventh, Baltimore into eighth and Pittsburgh into ninth place.

Washington moved from sixteenth to fourteenth position, displacing Newark, New Jersey, which dropped into fifteenth position.

## RATE INCREASES ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Permission for the public service utilities corporations to increase their rates is asked in a petition presented to the Commissioner of State Utilities by civic and business organizations. It is urged that temporary increases be granted, to avoid entire suspension of service while permanent rates are being decided upon.

## ACTING MINISTER APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Hon. J. W. Armstrong, Provincial Secretary, has been appointed acting Minister of Agriculture in the Manitoba government. A new permanent Minister of Agriculture will be sworn in prior to June 22, the date of the nominations for the provincial elections, to obviate the necessity of a by-election which would be required if the appointment was deferred. John Williams, member for the constituency of Arthur, is looked upon as the most likely candidate for the office.

## COOPERATIVE PAPER BUYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Because of the need for news-print paper, 100 newspapers throughout the country have arranged to organize a publishers purchasing corporation under the laws of Delaware for cooperative buying of print paper and paper mills.

## DRYS MAY MAKE AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Chairman Hinshaw Says Much Depends on Whether Democrats Fail on Prohibition, as He Claims Republicans Did

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Virgil H. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, on being interviewed yesterday, said with regard to the prohibition national convention to be held in Lincoln, Nebraska, on July 21, 1920:

"The convention will be governed in its action, doubtless, to a large extent, by the action of the dominant political parties in their national conventions this year. The Republican convention is a thing of the past. It failed notably in the adoption of any expression whatsoever either commanding its members in Congress for passage of the Volstead Act or endorsing the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The primary change that shuns out the dishonest voter is the section which provides that the new poll list for New Orleans must contain the name of the voter, his registration certificate serial number, two poll tax receipts and the ballot number. One of the poll lists must be signed by the voter before he can cast his ballot.

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## PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON THE CAMPAIGN

Mr. Wilson Terms Chicago Convention the Apotheosis of Reaction—Faith Held in Referendum on League of Nations

NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson, in a special interview given to The New York World, published yesterday, said he was "extremely confident that the Democratic convention at San Francisco will welcome the acceptance by the Republican Party of my invitation to make the League of Nations the issue in this campaign."

"I am even more confident," the President said, "that such referendum will confirm my faith that the American people desire it above anything else that a political party now may provide, and that they will condemn the Republican policy of denying them the consummation of their hopes. No one will recommend a referendum on that issue more than I."

"I suppose I should feel flattered," he said, "over being made the issue of the presidential campaign by the Republican Party. But even the effort of the platform makers at Chicago to confer the distinction of being not only a burning but a living issue by camouflaging and obscuring the real issues will not deceive the people."

### "Prussian Process" at Chicago

The processes by which the Chicago platform was accomplished seemed to me to have been essentially and scientifically Prussian in inspiration and method. Instead of quoting Washington and Lincoln, the Republican platform should have quoted Bismarck and Bernhardi, because the Republican attitude regarding the supreme issue that cannot be abandoned or disregarded strongly suggests the arbitrary influences that dictated the doctrines of these two eminent persons.

"Every charge directed against me and my administration is obviously designed to cloud and negate the paramount issue confronting the people of America. In belying their sense of responsibility and make violation of the obligations they have assumed to be of small consequence. I sincerely believe that the attempt of the Republican Party to win the sanction of the American people for its attempted evasion of these obligations will be decisively rebuked. With one thing I am fully satisfied this is that the Republican Party's platform has joined me in the question I made in my letter to the guests at the Jackson Day dinner in Washington in January last. In that letter I expressed the hope that a sincere attempt would be made to determine the attitude of the American people on the League of Nations by the resort to the genuinely democratic process of the referendum.

### San Francisco Convention

"Of course, I have no way of anticipating the probable trend and sentiment that will be expressed in the Democratic national convention at San Francisco or forecasting the ultimate conclusions of that body. But I have every confidence that the delegates who will sit in that convention will fulfill their honest obligations to the rest of the world and to themselves. The abandonment at Chicago of the progressive spirit was woefully tragic. I hope and believe that the tragedy at Chicago will provide the Democratic convention with an object lesson in this direction that will not be overlooked."

President Wilson also declined to discuss in detail the subject of prohibition, woman suffrage, or the high cost of living. He expressed the opinion that the party leaders "will provide a platform sufficiently broad, progressive, liberal, just, and thoroughly democratic to convince the people of the country of the complete honesty of the Democratic purpose and of the difference between it and the Republican Party."

### NAVAL SUMMER SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Navy Recruiting Station has announced that two experimental summer schools for boys between the ages of 16 and 20 are to be established, each to accommodate 1000 boys. One school is to be at Hampton Roads, Virginia; the other at Great Lakes, Illinois. They will open July 15 and last for six weeks. Applicants who pass the entrance examination will enroll for three months in the naval reserve force.



### A Specially Prepared Offering

Huck Towels, in two makes of very special value. Value 35c. Each 26c

Half Linen Huck Towels, soft finish, good dryers; all white; size 18x36 inches. Value 59c. Each 40c

Half Linen Huck Towels, in different makes and sizes. Value 69c. Each 55c

All Pure Linen Hemstitched Huck Towels. Value 1.35. Each 85c

"Dry Well" Towels of very soft finish and good size; hemstitched. A new make of towel. One lot. Special, each 45c

Turkish Towels, suitable for beach and country home; medium size. Value 25c. Each 20c

Turkish Towels of good quality and size; all white. Value 75c. Some with colored borders. Special, each 59c

Turkish Towels, heavy and good bath size; all white, or with red or blue borders. Value 58c. Each 45c

Turkish Towels of heavy weave; plain or fancy. Value 88c. Each 75c

### 6600 Yards of Dish Toweling

Half Linen Dish Toweling, for rollers or dish towels. Value 29c. A yard 22c

All Linen Dish Toweling, a very special quality. Value 49c. A yard 39c

All Linen Dish Toweling. A good value. Special, a yard 50c

(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)

**SHEPARD**  
STORES.  
TREMONT STREET WINTER STREET TEMPLE PLACE  
COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE  
BOSTON, MASS.

## LABOR PARTY IS AGAINST MERGER

New York Spokesman Says It Will Not Give up Its Name to Join Third Party Movement but Is Ready to Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the American Labor Party will not merge its identity nor give up its name to join any third party movement has been announced at the headquarters of its New York organization.

"We must work out wise forms of cooperation with those who are moving in our direction, but we shall remain in a Labor party," said William Kohn, chairman of the Greater New York branch of the party. "We are rooted in the trade union movement, which is growing in might throughout the world and will be perhaps the greatest economic and political influence of the future. This gives a unique source of permanence and power. We shall hold fast to our mission, which is to serve as the political instrument of the manual workers and the awakened brain workers."

"This does not mean we shall not work with political groups which have common ground with us. We cannot amalgamate, but we can cooperate. It is likely that in many cases liberal, Labor and farmer groups may nominate the same candidate. If the proposed new party nominates the candidates put up by the Labor Party convention the way will be clear for team work on the national ticket."

Mr. Kohn considers the situation full of promise as a result of the Republican nomination, and believes that Labor and farmer forces will combine to send to Washington many fighting congressmen who in Congress will be a challenge to re-election. About 100 delegates will be sent from here to the Chicago convention on July 10. The convention, which will nominate a presidential candidate, will be composed of from 3500 to 4000 delegates, representing more than 2,000,000 members of organizations.

Despite the hostility of Samuel Gompers, Mr. Kohn said that the party would be backed in the next election by state federations of Labor in such politically strategic states as Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana. The party is well organized in 30 states, he said, and has won 19 victories in middle

western cities, including East St. Louis, Illinois. In agricultural western states, where the Nonpartisan League prevails, Labor-farmer forces are working in harmony.

At the Committee of Forty-eight headquarters here it was said that the question of amalgamation would be taken up at the Chicago convention and decided when expressions of the Labor Party throughout the country were heard. The committee hopes that the party will see the wisdom of an alignment with the committee for the united good of the movements.

public nature." Mr. Perkins wrote and spoke frequently on the subject of industrial justice. He was a trustee of Vassar College and Berry School, Rome, Georgia, and a member of numerous civic, sociological and philanthropic organizations. In 1911 Mr. Perkins received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Wooster and the University of Vermont. He married in 1889 Miss Evalina Ball, a daughter of Flamen Ball, of Cleveland, Ohio.

## NEW CABINET TAKES OFFICE IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile—Federico Puga Borne, former Chilean Minister to France, has been named Premier and Minister of the Interior. The members of his Cabinet follow:

Minister of Foreign Relations, Antonio Huenus; Public Works, Matias Concha; Justice, Javier Gandalillas; War, Pedro Opazo; Finance, Antonio Vieragallo.

The ministry is equally represented by the two leading parties, Messrs. Huenus, Concha and Gandalillas are members of the Liberal Alliance Party, while the Premier and Messrs. Opazo and Vieragallo belong to the National Union Party.

## HARVESTER COMPANY BUYS INDIANA PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The International Harvester Company has bought the plant of the American Seeding Machine Company at Richmond, Indiana, the output of which the Harvester Company has been distributing the last eight years. About 800 men are employed in the factory, which occupies 12 acres of ground. This makes the twenty-third Harvester manufacturing plant in operation in the United States and Canada. On July 21, all employees of the plant will become part of the Harvester force.

## GEORGE W. PERKINS PASSES AWAY

STAMFORD, Connecticut—George W. Perkins, financier, passed away yesterday. Mr. Perkins was a native of Chicago and a descendant of Jacob Perkins, of England, who settled in Boston in 1631. He entered the insurance business in Chicago, became manager of a Cleveland office, went to Denver and in 1903 was made vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company. In 1900 Mr. Perkins became a member of J. P. Morgan & Co. and remained in the firm until 1910. Retiring from business a few years later, as he said, "to devote myself to other work of a public and semi-

public nature."

CARMEN GIVEN INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

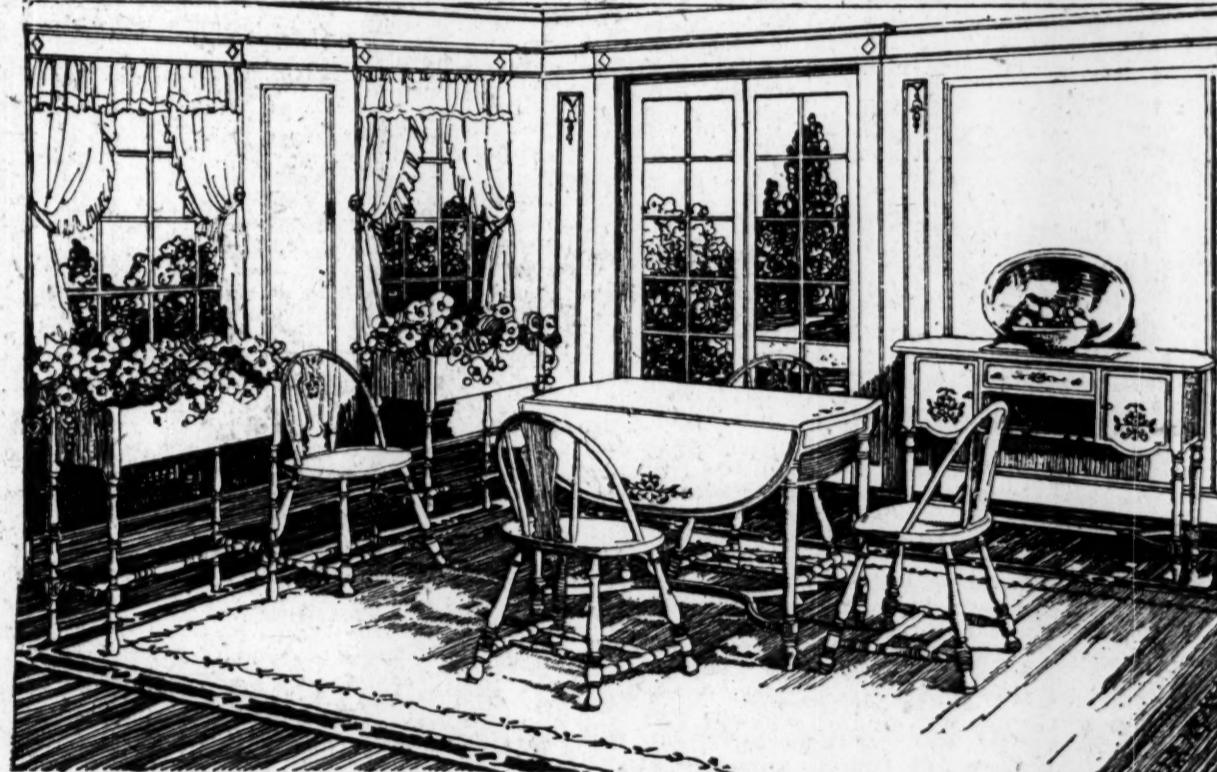
CHICAGO, Illinois—Final disposition of the old Fine Arts Building of the World's Columbian Exposition, which will stand empty in Jackson Park when the removal of the Field Museum is completed, is being considered. Protests against the demolition of the structure are being received from many artists and others who consider it a fine example of classic architecture and who have suggested that it be made a gallery for art exhibitions similar to the Trocadero in Paris.

CHICAGO TRIES TRAILER CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Trailer cars to help relieve the traffic congestion on the surface car lines are being tried in this city and will be put into general use if approved. The type of car being tested is similar to that now in use in Boston.

Visitors cordially welcome—Paine's



## Quaint and—Inexpensive—

To have a Breakfast Room that will be as bright and cheerful as a summer garden, was the design of the originator of the suite illustrated.

The body color of soft gray forms an admirable background for the smart striping and decorations in blue, green and white—simple yet unusually well done and attractive.

The price for the drop-leaf table, four chairs and buffet, \$245

Discouraging, to say the least, to attempt to portray this smart new painted furniture—because the only satisfactory way is to see it for oneself—any day, in the new shop on the fourth floor.

## Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston

This store will close Saturday afternoons

INDUSTRIAL FUTURE  
AWAITING CYPRUS

Progress of the Island Industrially  
Shows Material Reasons for  
Satisfaction Felt When It Was  
Placed Under the British Flag

A previous article on the above subject  
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor  
on June 14.

II  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In recent years agriculture, the main industry of the Island of Cyprus, has much improved. In many respects this is due in great measure to the policy of encouragement and instruction of the agricultural department at the head of which is Mr. W. Bevan, who is the authority for the statements which are given. About 1,200,000 acres are now under cultivation. Of the remaining area of the island 1,093,760 acres, 450,000 acres consist of forest land. Of the balance another 320,000 acres could be brought under cultivation. The average rainfall is about 20 inches and the success of the corn crops is very dependent on the March rainfall. The markets to which the agriculturists mostly look to take their produce are those of Egypt, Syria and Asia Minor. Of these Egypt is the most important, and it is to that country that the volume of the exports are now being directed. The population of Cyprus, some 275,000, are rather conservative still in their methods and appliances, but are now more ready to seek and, what is more important, act on more expert advice than formerly.

Village Credit Societies

A law was passed in 1913 to establish village cooperative credit societies but, so far, the results have not been very encouraging. This lack of success is attributed to the fact that their full value is not as yet fully evident to the native mind. One of the problems of the island is that connected with the water supply. If a system of scientific navigation could be carried out there are extensive areas which would produce cotton and other crops instead of remaining, as at present, fallow. The production of fruit and vegetables could then be considerably increased.

It might here be appropriate to give some information in regard to the establishment and activities of the Agricultural Department which was inaugurated in 1896, under the control of Mr. P. Gennadius. It was, necessarily, started in a small way and remained so until it was increased in 1912. At that time a government farm was added, and in the year 1914 the department was further extended. In that year, for obvious reasons, its progress was temporarily checked.

At the present time, however, inspectors, overseers and demonstrators are continually engaged in traversing the island, calling on the farmers, and imparting advice and rendering practical assistance on various subjects pertaining to the industry. About eight government nursery gardens have been established. These gardens issue numbers of seeds, plants and trees. Good results are also shown by a system of model orchards and vineyards. The aim of these is to help in fruit and vegetable production for the Egyptian market.

School Gardens Opened

No less than seventy school gardens, controlled and under the guidance of the department, have been established. These distribute, at low rates, seeds, plants and fruit trees, and impart to the young natives knowledge which should prove of practical value to them later on. The sons of farmers have the advantage of an agricultural school opened in the capital of the island, Nicosia, in 1913. Here is given instruction to a necessarily limited number of youths, who receive tuition for two years. The methods inculcated during this course will enable these young men to get the utmost from the properties which, in the future, they will control.

Like most other agricultural communities, that of Cyprus is by no means free from insects, which cause much damage. Active steps are taken against them by the entomological staff of the laboratory, which is under the department. An agricultural chemist has also been appointed to take charge of a well-equipped chemical laboratory, and his services have been of much utility. From the above brief survey of the activities of the agricultural department, it will be seen that the government is fully appreciative of the needs of the industry and the importance of instruction and encouragement in fostering to the greatest extent the resources of the island. Of course much remains to be done, but if perseverance is shown on

the lines indicated, a very few years should show a greater field in all branches of agriculture.

Cattle and Sheep

Cattle rearing is at the present time practically non-existent except for draft purposes. In 1917 the number of horned cattle was 48,761, and the exports increased from 2357, valued at £11,314 in 1909, to 3047, valued at £20,110 in 1913. If fodder crops increased there is little doubt that this branch could be greatly improved. Sheep represent an important item, and in 1917 the number in the island was 255,150. Many of these animals are used for local consumption, and the number exported to Egypt in 1904 was 13,923, valued at £20,544.

In 1913, after severe fluctuation in the intervening years, the numbers dropped to 7920, valued at £6724. Goats are regarded as a nuisance on account of the damage they cause, and in 1913 a law was passed "for the gradual exclusion of goats from the island." Of pigs there were, in 1914, 38,850. Their export has since been prohibited and the numbers are now on the upward grade. The animal is inferior, but importations have served considerably to improve the stocks.

Cheese forms an important article in the diet of the Cypriot, who consumes large quantities, and the variety which appeals mostly to his palate is called Halloumi. The exports in 1904 were 5606 cwt., worth £8040, and in 1914 were valued at £10,132, the quantity being 4582 cwt. Cereals form a very important product, and large quantities are raised annually. The area mostly under cultivation in this respect is situated in the great plain between the southern and northern ranges of mountains. This plain is called the Messaoria. The chief cereals produced are wheat, barley and oats, and these crops are sown throughout Cyprus, though the chief area, as stated, is the Messaoria.

Potatoes to Fore

Potatoes have come much to the fore in recent years, and the exports have increased from 12,558 tons valued at £3105 in 1909 to 224,543 tons valued at no less than £101,120 in 1917. These figures are, of course, in addition to the local consumption, which has also increased greatly in the last few years.

With the increased facilities which are now afforded for the importation of agricultural machinery and other implements and under the paternal, but not vexatious care of a progressive agricultural department, there is little doubt that the main industry of Cyprus will experience increased production and consequent prosperity in all its branches in the coming years.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there are material, as well as sentimental reasons for the satisfaction which was felt in many quarters when the island was retained under the British flag.

CAUSES OF AUSTRALIAN UNREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Dislocation caused by the war and compulsory arbitration are the two principal causes of unrest in Australia, says G. D. Delprat, general manager of Broken Hill Proprietary Company. Giving evidence before the coal commission in Sydney, recently, Mr. Delprat said that it would be hopeless in his opinion to expect any diminution in the number of strikes or the prevailing industrial unrest so long as compulsory arbitration remained in force. "Unions that so court to know that they can either win or emerge as they went in—that they cannot lose," he declared. "To them it is a lottery without blanks. Disputes which might never have existed without these arbitration laws are brought forward by union officials. If it were found that better results could be obtained by government management in mining, manufacturing and pastoral industries, something might be said, but the reverse is frequently the case. I am in favor of voluntary arbitration courts as in Canada, which would decide which side was in the wrong; but I will not say that this would be a universal cure."

The difficulty of preventing a pri-

FRENCH CHECK  
ON ART EXPORTS

More Treasures Have Left the  
Country in Twelve Months  
Than in Any Period Before

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS.—There has for a long time been a considerable outcry in France against the exportation of works of art. That there has really been a considerable exodus during the past year or two cannot be doubted.

The cause is simple. Many foreigners, and in this category must be included the tens of thousands of wealthy Americans—is the habit in France to regard all visiting Americans as wealthy—have come and gone and have been tempted, not only on the ground of art but for sentimental reasons, to take back with them some substantial mementos, some worthy souvenir. They have offered what seemed in French money a tremendous price. The Frenchman, of course, continued to regard a franc as a franc, even when it had fallen in relation to the dollar to a third of its former value. He could not resist such prices and sold readily enough. The American on his side could afford to pay a high figure because in the process of exchange he found that he was in fact paying much less than he would have been called upon to pay a few years ago.

Expressed in dollars he was getting a bargain. Expressed in francs the Frenchman was being offered a fortune.

It is alleged that more art treasures left the country during the past 12 months than in any other period of French history. For this reason, in order that France should not be stripped bare, the government made a decree forbidding the exportation of pictures whose painters belonged to the past generation, and furniture and objects of art which could be properly regarded as antiques.

Special Permission Possible

It is still possible to obtain special permission to take such objects out of the country, but in that case there is a very heavy duty to pay. Even on the cheapest article it cannot be less than 50 per cent and it runs up to 100 per cent. Such a tax is, of course, practically prohibitive. He would indeed be a wealthy man who would be prepared to pay double the price demanded by a French dealer.

Those dealers are greatly perturbed. They declare that an important French trade has been injured. It is obvious, of course, that the French trade could not legitimately be carried on for long in any case, for France was really in danger of being depleted.

A more serious opposition is springing up in the Senate, and there is a possibility of the decree being annulled.

The argument is that if the danger of the national artistic patrimony being exhausted was real, it is rather too late to take measures, since the low value of the franc has for a long time permitted amateurs from other countries to purchase in advantageous conditions. The peril is declared to have been exaggerated. Undoubtedly many objects have been bought, but it is suggested that they have not been for the most part such objects as France has any particular interest in conserving. The best pictures, the best works of art, do not come on the market in that way.

What Is a Work of Art?

Moreover the difficulty of determining what is a work of art, which the owner has no right to sell on account of its national character, is pointed out. What is certain is that for over seven years a law has existed but has never been put into execution by which the government had the right to draw up the list of artistic riches which could be regarded as national. What is really wanted, it is urged, is a census of such objects, a huge inventory of art treasures. It is even proposed by a Senator who has received some support that officials should be appointed to scour the country for such works, and immediately to purchase them for the museums and galleries.

The difficulty of preventing a pri-

vate person from taking advantage of what he considers to be an excellent offer, to prevent him from realizing on his own property and from obtaining money of which he may stand in need, is noted. A new idea has been introduced into French law.

Already several important sales have been abandoned, and if the present measure is maintained many more will have to be abandoned. These art sales have always been a principal feature of Paris life.

A Serious Blow

The impossibility of foreign bidding will naturally bring down the value of such works of art as remain in the country, for the value is due in a large measure to the keenness of the competition. Accordingly possessors of pictures will find themselves much poorer. They may not desire to sell, but nevertheless, for valuation purposes the sudden reduction is a serious blow.

Further, the task of the customs officers is greatly increased. If the law is to be rigorously carried out, all parcels must be examined. The customs officers must be able to judge whether a work of art comes in the prohibited category or not, and the difficulty of finding competent men for this purpose needs no emphasis.

The other day the famous breviary of Henry de Lorraine, Bishop of Metz, at the end of the XVth century, was sent to Hungary. This is only one example. The smaller art treasures such as books, manuscripts, miniatures, laces, enamels, cameos, and so forth, will be particularly hard to stop.

The result of all this is that the question is now reopened and there is likely to be a serious inquiry into the various aspects of the matter.

CREDIT FOR MANITOBA FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Eight new rural credit societies operating under provincial laws, providing machinery by which the farmers may cooperate for the purpose of securing money at a comparatively low rate of interest for purposes of making improvements on their farms, is the record for June so far. This brings into operation in Manitoba 66 of these societies, and of this number 53 are actually loaning money. The total loans to date under the Rural Credits Act amount to \$40,000, on short terms. Membership in the societies is limited to 100, but in several instances this number has been exceeded and in the Duck Mountain district and at Swan River additional societies had to be formed. They provide loans to farmers at rates lower than those obtainable at the chartered banks.

Dr. McWalter, high sheriff, pointed out that if that motion was passed there would be no possibility of collecting the £1,100,000 just struck for rates, except the police rates for which they had power to distract. There was no machinery, except the ordinary machinery of the law, which could be enforced by the sheriff, and that was altogether dependent on the carrying out of the Acts of Parliament from which the corporation itself derived its powers.

Dr. McWalter also warned them of the immense legal responsibility they were undertaking, and proposed as an amendment, "That this council is quite prepared to accept the authority of the Crown, provided a satisfactory system of Colonial Home Rule is provided for Ireland,"—a proposal which was received with derision.

Mr. Stritch commented on the absence of about 15 members who would have voted against Mr. Dowling's resolution, and said that whenever anything of a disloyal nature was under

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MONOPOLY MAKER  
RISES IN GERMANY

Hugo Stinnes Becomes "Newspaper King." Besides Bringing Industries, Forests, Mines and Ships Under His Control

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Nominally, at any rate, Germany is a "Socialistic Republic." A little more than a year ago, when the State was given this new form, thousands of speakers from hundreds of platforms declared, with shouts of triumph, that the "Age of Capitalism" was over and that the day of Socialism and Communism had dawned. As a matter of cold, not to say sordid, fact there has probably never been seen, in all history, such an exemplification, such an extension, of the power of concentrated capitalism as has taken place in the German "Socialistic Republic."

It has produced more than one phenomenon, but by far the most striking is the appearance of a type, familiar before only to America and, on a smaller scale, to England, known as the "Newspaper King." It finds its personification here in Hugo Stinnes, and his enthronement is comprised in the purchase of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," which for years was the semi-official mouthpiece of the German Government. The exact extent of "King" Stinnes' journalistic realm is a matter of controversy, so many and diverse are the companies to which he has the controlling influence, but the Minister of Posts, Mr. Ueberpflanz, has made himself responsible for the statement that what is called the "Stinnes Concern," has bought up no fewer than 64 journals. And yet this tremendous organization is really only a side-line. In this "socialistic Republic" of Germany it has become possible for one man to bring within his control not merely 64 newspapers, but industrial works of all kinds, automobile factories, shipping companies, one of the largest hotels in Berlin, whose forests, landed properties, mines, not to speak of half a dozen celluloid factories!

## A Means to an End

That Mr. Stinnes' journalistic activities are only means to an end everyone recognizes. All the journals he has acquired are organs of conservatism in politics, and of what is known here as the "heavy industries" in business. It is not surprising, therefore, that the announcement of the transfer of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," following a whole series of similar purchases, has caused mingled sensation and alarm.

in the country and let loose a flood of criticism, both of the man and the system. "Vorwärts," the organ of the Social Democrats, immediately raised the question "What is the origin of this magnate's millions?" The explicit answer was not forthcoming, but "Vorwärts" drew attention to what it called "a specially interesting capital" in the story of the financial giant's growth. This had reference to Stinnes' share in the liquidation of occupied Belgium. It set forth that a huge combination, of which Stinnes was "the spiritual leader," managed to obtain from the government extraordinarily favorable terms in regard to a large number of industrial concerns in Belgium which came into his hands during the occupation. Of course the loss of the war made a slight change in the original plans, but "Vorwärts" alleged that enormous profits were being made during the period of German administration by the Stinnes Trust, and then added caustically, "The people who, behind the scenes of the world war, and with the benevolent assistance of the old Hohenzollern Government, netted millions of money, are now buying up the German press!" And the Socialist journal proceeded to ask, "With what object?" It regarded any reply to its own question as superfluous.

## A Gigantic Monopoly

Even some of the still few independent newspapers which are themselves reactionary are a little alarmed. As, for instance, the "Vossische Zeitung," which remarked: "There can be no doubt that Stinnes is trying to create a gigantic monopoly of the German press. It need not be emphasized that enormous dangers can arise for public morality and for the political life of Germany. As the German newspaper king he will be able to dominate every political party, and spin webs in the service of his own interests. And it is in post-revolutionary Germany that it is possible to make millions or millions in a measure only known before in America!"

It is incorrect, however, to suggest that Germany's industrial and journalistic king owes his millions and his power to the war. Sometime before that he was already a man of property, and even as a very young man had displayed business and organizational qualities of a very high order. Entering an industrial firm founded by his grandfather, he developed it so quickly and on such a scale that in 1913 it controlled 30 mining and manufacturing concerns in nearly every European country, from the extreme west to the Asiatic frontier. Not only did he himself create the means to buy coal and iron ore mines, engineering works and shipbuilding yards, but was also the leading spirit in the foundation of a gigantic banking business. He is probably the most brilliant organiza-

tion in the world. The Chilian steamship Renaisco, formerly the Japanese steamship Nippon Maru, arrived here yesterday from Valparaiso, Chile, with passengers and cargo, marking the beginning of the recently organized passenger and freight service of the South American Steamship Company between New York and South American west coast ports.

NEW SOUTH AMERICAN LINE  
NEW YORK, New York.—The Chilian steamship Renaisco, formerly the Japanese steamship Nippon Maru, arrived here yesterday from Valparaiso, Chile, with passengers and cargo, marking the beginning of the recently organized passenger and freight service of the South American Steamship Company between New York and South American west coast ports.

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Second floor.

WOMEN WORKERS' LOT  
IN HARD-HIT VIENNA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—In the present distressed times it is very interesting and also touching to note the efforts of the middle class women in Austria to better their condition. A peculiarly favorable field for such observations lies in the sale room of a women's organization in Vienna, where superfluous household effects are received for sale, and work is given out to women to do at home.

became old-fashioned but are not antique and demand quite impossible prices for them. All the tact of the directress of the society cannot prevent the absolutely uncalled for bursts of indignation from the would-be sellers. They cannot understand why one refuses to accept their things, when they have condescended to sell a part of their belongings. They form a foil to the women on the other side, whose desire to help themselves differ so greatly from these despisers of honest work.

BRITISH WOMEN AS  
MOTOR MECHANICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the present government measures which will shortly be submitted to Parliament is that of a bill which will be introduced by the president of the Board of Trade asking for authority to contribute a sum of £100,000 to the guarantee fund of the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition.

Proposals for holding a great exhibition in London in order to demonstrate the resources and manufacturing capacity of the British Empire

were first initiated by Lord Strathcona as far back as 1913, but the scheme had to remain in abeyance during the war. It was, however, revived shortly after the armistice was signed, and the government was approached by two independent organizations, the "British Dominions Exhibition Limited," and the "London Great Exhibition," both of which were formed with the object of holding an interperial exhibition. These two bodies agreed to amalgamate, and a joint executive committee was formed under the chairmanship of Lord Moray.

A great gulf divides one group of women from another. The more sympathetic are most certainly the women looking for work, and with a faint hope of finding some employment as they come for the first time. In the rarest cases are the real artists in needlework. They are bashful, but with the resolve to work. One sees very clearly that really capable people are not led to work simply from necessity, but have long ago found their household belongings.

Having heard that just now everything of value realizes good prices, they bring articles which long since

of the Hon. G. Borthwick Workshops Ltd. of Brick Street, London, W., and who had started a garage before the war for the training of women mechanics and drivers.

This work was unfortunately interrupted to a great extent by the war, and the training of women as ambulance drivers was taken up instead. A great demand ensued for these to be sent to France, necessitating the speeding up of all training, and this brought the instruction course down to a period of one to three months.

Mrs. Borthwick stated that as a consequence of demobilization the majority of these women now found themselves, though fully qualified to carry on the same work, without positions, owing to the shortage of openings available or suitable for their special needs. Many, however, were still driving cars of their own independent, and their experience during the war enabled them to effect most of their own repairs.

## FARMERS WANT WHEAT CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Women's Industrial League, an organization which is continuously working for the object of obtaining equal opportunities for women to enter suitable occupations, recently held a meeting in Central Buildings, London, when the Hon. Gabrielle Borthwick gave an address on the work of the league, and fully explained the scheme adopted for training women as mechanics and drivers.

Mrs. Borthwick stated that it was not generally known that many women had been trained as motor mechanics even before the war. The narrower outlook which had tried to intervene by objecting to women becoming engineers, was therefore being met, in some degree, a few years ago, although there was a great deal of prejudice still to be broken down.

The work of training the women had been carried out chiefly by Mrs. Borthwick, who was the governing director of the Canadian Parliament.



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## CHANGING OUTLOOK FOR BRITISH TRADE

There Have Been Quotable Declines in a Number of Commodity Prices, Though Nothing Approaching a Slump

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LONDON, England.—After the conclusion of the armistice, the hope of reverting almost immediately to pre-war standards of consumption was freely indulged in both in this country and on the continent of Europe. Governments had become accustomed in war time to expect that all their needs would be satisfied without any great regard to cost; and since the requirements of reconstruction might well be considered no less pressing and vital than those of war, we looked at first for a continuation of the same system, in which the means would be subordinate to the importance of the ends in view.

Individuals, looking at the new position from a slightly different angle, were animated by a spirit which was destined to produce the same economic effects as the attitude of governments. The war being over they regarded it as natural and right that self-imposed restrictions and government control should cease forthwith, and that consumption should begin again on the pre-war scale.

Expressed in terms of economics the situation was clearly one in which preference on the part of the public for immediate purchasing power was so great that dearer money could only be avoided by continued inflation on a grand scale.

### Dear Money or Inflation

To the public this dilemma did not present itself but it soon began to demand the attention of governments. For some time the issue was in doubt. After some hesitation the choice was determined in Great Britain by two dominant considerations. The attitude of the United States Government made it plain that America could no longer be regarded as the fountain head of inter-governmental credits for the relief and reconstruction of Europe. In the second place—and this consideration no doubt predominated—the social and political disadvantages of restricted credit were obviously as nothing to the storms which might certainly be expected if the internal commodity price level continued to rise. As soon as it became clear that the British Government, for these and other reasons, would consistently and resolutely resist the progress of inflation, dearer money could confidently be predicted. This happened in the autumn of last year.

The prospect in the autumn, therefore, appeared to be that for a long period, perhaps for years, the energies of production would be concentrated upon the satisfaction of immediate needs, and that capital would be too valuable to store and too scarce to use for purposes which would only become remunerative with the lapse of time.

### Symptoms of a Change

There are signs that the situation is changing in Great Britain far sooner than could have been expected.

There have been quotable declines in a number of commodity prices, though there is nothing as yet at all approaching to a slump. Industrial ordinary securities as a whole show a decided tendency to fall in the market, but this fall is still susceptible of various interpretations. Gilt-edged long-dated securities are less out of favor; continental orders are said to be diminishing, partly on account of the exchange position; and the eastern demand for goods is notably less keen. But more significant at present than any concrete results already visible is the changed tone of the financial and commercial community and the fact that such movements as can be observed are taking place precisely in those directions in which an approaching decline of activity generally would be most quickly and most surely felt.

The reasons for this changing attitude are not all easy to detect or to describe; but some are obvious. Expectations of rapid reconstruction and recovery on the continent have been disappointed and the more impoverished countries of Europe are finding that they will have to reconcile themselves to the conclusion that neither their friends nor their late enemies can be counted on to provide the cost of rehabilitation. Now for the first time they are tightening their belts and preparing themselves to pay for the war by reducing the general standard of living. Extravagant and grandiose schemes of industrial development, freely canvassed in the exuberant days which followed the armistice, have now been quietly shelved, and the most self-indulgent countries, in spite of their distance from government control, are finding themselves driven to adopt drastic schemes for the restriction of imports, and are attempting, at long last, to give themselves the appearance of financial respectability by loudly, though perhaps a little disingenuously, proclaiming to the world that they have balanced their budgets with taxation. Similarly in Great Britain the notion that the strenuous years of war justified a relaxation of effort all round is giving place to the realization that however much we may deserve a rest we certainly cannot afford it. The fact has been brought home to individuals by the course of prices, and here, too, standards are being reduced, private expenditure is containing itself and the consumer is taking refuge in passive resistance.

**Government Policy**  
It is doubtful, however, whether such reduction in demand at home and abroad would have been of itself

sufficient to relieve the credit strain if it had not been reinforced by the policy of the British Government. That policy is still the dominant factor in the situation, and it is only since it was fully revealed that the new tendencies have begun to assert themselves unmistakably. The plans of the British Treasury are so drastic that they seem likely to achieve not merely the desirable end of forcing onto the market stocks which were being held for higher prices, but even to discourage through the excess profits duty those very undertakings whose survival, at the expense of less profitable business, dear money was intended to insure.

It is impossible to say whether the tide of events is yet definitely set in a new direction; but it is not too early to give some attention to the developments which may be looked for when the expected change takes place. If the tide sets strongly we shall have all the familiar effects of declining trade activity, an increasing number of commercial failures, a steady decline in ordinary industrial shares, a growth of unemployment and a lower level of interest rates, involving a rise in the price of long-dated securities which should be out of all proportion to any rise which may take place in the value of short-dated bonds. Not even the most pessimistic anticipations can lead one to expect a general collapse in security values, because the crisis, if it came, would be a commercial, not a financial crisis. A financial crisis could in any event be avoided unless the treasury, in spite of the consequences, refused to release in the smallest degree the stringency of existing monetary regulations.

## MOTOR PLOWS NOW IN VOGUE IN EGYPT

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—As a result of the present shortage of cattle, the number in the country, excluding water buffaloes, being about 16 per cent less than in 1913, and owing to the heavy cost of feeding animals during the six to seven months of the dry season, motor plows and tractors have been receiving considerable attention in Egypt lately. Owing, however, to the irrigation and drainage system employed over a large part of Egypt the problem of plowing by mechanical means is by no means an easy one. The fields are frequently but an acre or little more in area, bounded by deep ditches on three sides and by a canal on the fourth, and this requires sharp and frequent turns. Further the heavy black clay of the northern delta, when even slightly impregnated with salt, makes a very difficult bearing surface for even comparative light machines, being hard on top and soft below.

However, many interesting trials have already taken place and two or three makes are commencing to do a brisk business. From the beginning of the war, the Ministry of Agriculture has recognized the importance of motor plowing, and every encouragement has been given to such enterprise in the country. In fact, it has just been announced that official trials to be conducted on the lines of those held at Lincoln, England, last autumn will be held near Cairo in November next. All kinds of machinery and agricultural implements will, it is hoped, be exhibited.

While it would appear that for breaking up new land and carrying out heavy leveling few machines will be found to equal the old-fashioned cable system worked by a pair of steam plows, yet in the districts already under cultivation there seem to be great opportunities for motor machinery. As at the present price for dry fodder a pair of cattle capable of plowing from 1-3 to 1-2 an acre per day cost in upkeep about 10s. a day, any mechanical means which will plow cheaply and reliably is bound to attract much attention. Certainly the walls of eastern conservatism are crumbling under the stress of modern requirements.

### LOWER HOURS LOWER PAY

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—In the New South Wales Industrial Court, Mr. Justice Rolin strongly criticized the bricklayers for attempting to enforce a 44-hour week after they had made a most solemn agreement through the Industrial Court. As a result of the action of the union (Judge Rolin) said that he intended to vary the award. An order was subsequently made by the judge providing that men who worked 48 hours a week should be entitled to two-thirds of an hour minimum, while those who only worked 44 hours should only be entitled to one-ninth of an hour.

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## FUTURE FISCAL POLICY OF INDIA

### Country, It Is Said, Is Unlikely to Gain or Lose by Moderate Preference in Import Duties

**By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor**

CALCUTTA, India.—A short time ago the Government of India appointed a committee to consider whether or not it would be advisable for India to adopt a policy of imperial preference, and also to consider the whole question of the future fiscal policy of India. The committee's report is now published and the conclusion that it has come to is, that India is "neither likely to lose nor gain appreciably on the balance of making headway against either, though of the two it would have been easier against the Allies than Germany, for the latter could have overrun so small a country in a very short time.

Holland had, Sir Walter continued, exercised her neutrality both in the letter and in the spirit, and in doing so she was blamed by both parties. He found that the balance was very evenly held, and expressed his gratitude for the way in which his duties as British Minister at The Hague had been facilitated. Now that the sting had been removed, he felt that it was in the best interests of the two countries that the society should further closer association between those who had so much in common, though his attitude at variance.

Seconding the proposal, Dr. W. R. Bishop explained that the title "Anglo-Batavian" was chosen in preference to "Anglo-Dutch," as the Dutch race was not a nationality as the French was a nationality. There were Dutch descendants all over the world, he said, and the society was for the promotion of fellowship between the British and Dutch races, and thus the early settlement in Batavia, the birthplace of Holland, was selected.

**Dangers of Retaliation**  
The committee seems to be convinced that the demand for raw materials is such that the apprehensions expressed by Lord Curzon's government are now groundless. The question remains, however, as to what will happen when the present urgent demand for raw materials comes to an end. For instance, the committee admits that there are dangers of retaliation with regard to the export of copra, and some doubt as to the effect which imperial preference would have on the Indian export of oil seeds.

It is felt to be probable that the committee is in the main right, and that under present conditions there is not much danger of foreign countries imposing a hostile tariff on Indian products, because these commodities are just now urgently required. But the matter does not end there. India is progressing and her aim, it is believed, must be to become a manufacturing country herself, and to use her own raw materials and in due time to compete in foreign markets. It will then be greatly to her disadvantage to find hostile tariffs imposed against her on account of some preference from which she gained nothing. Also it is not impossible that the production of raw materials may in time exceed the demand and India would then lose her present favorable position.

**Few Advantages**

These then are stated to be the risks of retaliation. What advantages imperial preference offers to India are very few. The committee was also asked to advise on the question of the future fiscal policy of India, and its decision is that a committee should be appointed to take evidence on the subject from all classes, importers, exporters, producers, manufacturers, and even the poor old consumer! The industrial Commission did not inquire into fiscal questions and the committee's recommendation is that a similar commission could now go into the subject. The objection is that the two subjects are not parallel. An inquiry into industrial matters is a local one in which industrial firms can give useful help, but an inquiry into fiscal matters cannot be localized, and it is difficult for industrial firms to avoid bias in their opinion on such a matter, which should really be dealt with by experts.

**PROMOTING AMITY OF DUTCH AND BRITISH**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

LONDON, England.—At a meeting held recently before the Royal Society of Arts the formation of an Anglo-Batavian Society for the promotion of good fellowship between the British and the Canadian Rockies, Alaska, Mt. Rainier, Grand Canyon, California, Yellowstone, American Rockies. Several limited parties under expert leadership leave New England during JUNE, JULY, AUGUST. Most comprehensive tours, 19 to 31 days. Ask for booklet giving particulars.

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CAERNARVON.....July 25, Aug. 25

To PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON

ROYAL GEORGE.....June 25

To LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW

COLUMBIA.....July 5, July 31, Aug. 25

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and Dutch races was proposed by Sir Walter Townley, the former British Minister at The Hague.

Sometimes, Sir Walter said, the attitude of Holland to this country during the war had been unfairly criticized. The experiences he had derived during a pleasant sojourn in that country convinced him that the situation of Holland had been exceedingly difficult. Placed between two contending forces she had very little chance of making headway against either, though of the two it would have been easier against the Allies than Germany, for the latter could have overrun so small a country in a very short time.

Holland had, Sir Walter continued, exercised her neutrality both in the letter and in the spirit, and in doing so she was blamed by both parties. He found that the balance was very evenly held, and expressed his gratitude for the way in which his duties as British Minister at The Hague had been facilitated. Now that the sting had been removed, he felt that it was in the best interests of the two countries that the society should further closer association between those who had so much in common, though his attitude at variance.

Seconding the proposal, Dr. W. R. Bishop explained that the title "Anglo-Batavian" was chosen in preference to "Anglo-Dutch," as the Dutch race was not a nationality as the French was a nationality. There were Dutch descendants all over the world, he said, and the society was for the promotion of fellowship between the British and Dutch races, and thus the early settlement in Batavia, the birthplace of Holland, was selected.

**ECONOMIC VALUE OF DRY LAW PROVED**

Tremendous Reduction in Number of Arrests and Commitments in Massachusetts Spells Big Saving to the People

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Startling

decreases in the number of arrests and commitments for drunkenness in Massachusetts reveal convincing proof of the present and future economic value of prohibition to the individual citizen, a part of whose taxes go to maintain the penal and reform institutions of the Commonwealth which have been necessary to care for the products of the saloon. Instead of any loss as a result of the elimination of liquor license fees the actual net results of prohibition already tested point to the inevitable final profit to the people and State through the reduction from 4927 inmates in the county prisons in the height of the liquor régime to 906 at present after only a few months of prohibition, in which the full effects, of course, could not yet be felt.

Now is this the whole story, for the official records show that there were 112,213 arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts for the year ending September 30, 1918, while statistics compiled to April 30, 1920, from October 1, 1919, show 24,954 arrests.

Using that as a basis to figure the approximate result for the rest of the year, the total is about 42,000. This total undoubtedly will be greatly reduced, for only half of the period, from October to April was under prohibition, and with the final decision of the United States Supreme Court confirming and upholding the constitutionality of both the prohibition law and the Volstead Enforcement Act, it is generally conceded that there will be an increasing and more effective enforcement of the law now that it is finally a part of the Constitution.

Reduction of 70,000 Arrests.

However, as the figures now stand there is a reduction of about 70,000 arrests in a year which, viewed in terms of economics, means thousands of dollars saved directly in the reduced cost of arresting, transporting in expensive automobiles, feeding in these days of high costs of foods, housing in these days when housing facilities are scarce, trying in court and generally caring for these 70,000 products of the saloon who, without liquor automatically become a potential productive asset to the state instead of an economic loss.

In addition to this great saving is the further possible saving through the reduction in the cost of maintaining the \$7,000,000 worth of county prisons. Authorities admit that citizens are paying \$500,000 annually for the upkeep and running expenses of penal institutions many of which are fast approaching the point of being unnecessary because of prohibition. Several of these jails, representing a combined valuation of \$784,000, have already been closed because no longer needed, but they are still guarded at an expense which may be eliminated when the recommendations of the authorities utilizing only the necessary prisons are adopted.

A few of the figures available clearly demonstrate how easily considerable money is to be saved as soon as a rearrangement is made. For illustration, the Boston jail, valued at \$1,447,700, has accommodation for 303 inmates, but has only 135, which is an average housing cost of

per capita.

**CANADA'S SUMMER APPEAL**

**FROM BOSTON**

**\$97<sup>30</sup>** to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and return.

**\$107<sup>30</sup>** to Estes—Rocky Mountain National Park and return.

**\$114<sup>30</sup>** to West Yellowstone (Yellowstone National Park) and return. Four and one-half days motor trip in park with accommodations at hotels \$54.00, at camp \$45.00, additional. Side trip to Estes—Rocky Mountain National Park for \$10 additional.

**\$144<sup>80</sup>** to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and return, with 200 miles along the Scenic Columbia River. Side trip to Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain National Parks may be arranged for small additional expense.

**\$144<sup>80</sup>** to California and return. Going via Omaha, Ogden, Great Salt Lake, along the famous Forty-Niners trail to San Francisco, returning direct through Ogden or via Los Angeles and Salt Lake City.

**\$162<sup>80</sup>** Circuit Tour of the West. Portland, thence rail or steamer to San Francisco, thence returning direct through Ogden or via Los Angeles and Salt Lake City. Or route may be reversed.

**War Tax Extra.**

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## WOMEN DEMOCRATS DRAW LABOR PLANK

Requirements of Men and Women in Industry Considered Identical—Government Control of Basic Industries Is Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"So far the men's section of the Democratic National Committee has no Labor committee so it seems to be up to the woman's bureau to offer a Labor plank for the party's platform," said Mrs. Robert W. Brumley, chairman of the Labor committee of the woman's bureau of the Democratic National Committee discussing with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the plank which her committee has just drafted. "The women had no wish to usurp any prerogatives, but we seemed to be the only ones in the field to get this ready to submit to the convention, and we felt it too vital a matter to neglect or postpone."

"We really started out to make this a plank of women's demands, but the more we studied into Labor conditions, the more we were impressed with the impossibility of segregating the demands of men and women. They work side by side so their demands are identical; they must be. Even at the coal mines, which I have visited recently and where men only are employed, I found that their wives and daughters and sisters were employed in silk mills, button factories, and other industrial plants which have grown up along side the mines, and their demands were practically the same."

### Labor Men Consulted.

"In drawing up this plank we tried to find out just what it was that Labor wanted by going personally to representatives of Labor and asking them. We interviewed union men locally and wrote to others all over the country. When we could not get anything from the union leaders we tried to get someone in the neighborhood to find out for us what they really wanted. We have had no way of getting at unorganized groups, but hope that this plank will outfit them as well."

"In drawing it up we omitted all demands of Labor that we felt did not apply specifically to Labor. For example, many urged us to include demands for freedom of speech, of press and of assemblage, but as we consider these to be universal demands, not limited to Labor, we omitted them. They belong elsewhere in the party's platform. No one organization gave us all of the demands which we have incorporated in the 15 sections of our plank, but each section was urged by some-

### Committee of Labor Vote.

"In a letter sent out by our committee to each delegate to the national convention, we have emphasized the importance of the part which Labor will play in the November elections, and how necessary to the success of the Democratic Party the Labor vote will be. This is intensified by the fact that the Republican Party and its chance of winning the Labor vote by its action in incorporating into its platform a weak and meaningless Labor plank which has alienated not only 4,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, but members of other organized groups also, and in addition by its nomination of a presidential candidate who cannot appeal to those who think in terms of progress."

"In fact, nothing has happened which has been quite so helpful to the Democratic Party as the Republican platform."

Among the interesting points in this Labor plank drawn up by the woman's bureau is the advocacy of federal fuel and steel commissions.

### Collective Bargaining Favored

The right of collective bargaining between employers and employees through representatives of their own choosing is urged, also general adoption of the eight-hour day; minimum wages fixed on the basis of service, not of sex; government control of basic industries affecting what are known as the necessities of life, such as sugar refineries, grain elevators and packing plants; the development of a national system of employment offices under joint control of federal and state boards; the immediate organization of Labor corps for harvesting, with transportation subsidies to meet the problems of the seasonal requirements of agriculture; the appointment of women on all government boards and tribunals dealing with industry and Labor; abolition of child labor; enactment of federal and state legislation to foster the organization of producers and consumers cooperative associations and cooperative credit societies; nationalization of the railroads and their administration by a corporation or commission on which the public, the technical management and Labor shall be represented.

The use of the mandatory and prohibitory injunction in labor disputes is condemned, also the treatment of Labor as a commodity.

## SELECTION OF FILMS FOR CHILDREN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"That parents take an interest in the choice of the motion pictures that their children see was urged by Orrin G. Cocks, secretary of the National Committee for Better Films, addressing a recent national conference of Mothers and Parent Teachers Associations. The work of selecting films for wide-awake youngsters is an easy task, he said, since their children will assume some

in comparison with that of arousing their fathers and mothers to the necessity of building up a demand for the kinds of exhibitions in their towns which will supply continuously the entertainment boys and girls need."

"The ultimate and final responsibility rests upon the shoulders of parents," said Mr. Cocks. "It is impossible to shift this upon others. Even in this modern age, parents who authority over their time, amusements and spending money. I urge, therefore, that parents take an active and constant interest in the pictures as well as the studies of their children. The same process of selection which has been applied to the school, the library, the theater, public recreation work and religious teaching must now be applied equally to the motion picture."

Mr. Cocks proposes that local parent-teacher associations combine with other groups to have satisfactory pictures weekly and to see that there is sufficient interest to make it worth while for the exhibitors to maintain a high grade of special entertainment. This plan is said to have proved successful in communities where it has been tried.

## UNSKILLED LABOR SHORTAGE MARKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The supply of unskilled industrial and farm labor virtually has been exhausted, according to a survey of immigrant employment agencies made by the Inter-Racial Council. While there are thousands of openings for unskilled labor available through the bureaus, it is almost impossible to find applicants, and immigrant employment agencies are often pooling their applicants to meet some of the demands."

Agencies which formerly placed about 50 men daily are now doing well to find workers for eight or nine vacancies, despite the fact that farmers are offering \$60 to \$70 monthly and \$85 for milkers, with board and lodging. Common labor is offered \$4 or more for a 10-hour day and on state roads \$4.25 is paid. Brick yards pay 40 cents and up for common labor, but with 90 cent piece work laborers earn from 70 cents to \$1 per hour.

Lack of immigration and better wages paid in industrial towns in the middle west were the reasons assigned for the shortage here.

## TOWN TAKES LINE AND MAKES IT PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TURNER, Maine—"The Turner and Auburn electric railway, abandoned by its private ownership, because it did not pay, appears to be in a fair way to become a very profitable line under municipal ownership. Following a vote by the people of Turner the legislature of the State gave the town authority to own and operate the railway and recently it was taken over."

The figures for the first four weeks of municipal ownership show that the average cost of operation has been \$70 a day. There has been an average passenger income of \$50 a day and freight receipts well up to the passenger returns and sometimes exceeding them. An interesting feature of the reopening of the road is the fact that its passenger traffic is steadily increasing. Impressed with the bright prospects under municipal ownership there is a demand for rents at Turner village which indicates that many Augusta families will move out of the city with the assurance that they can have adequate transportation to and from their work. "Good service and clean cars" is the motto adopted by the town management.

## DECREASE IN EGG AND BUTTER SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The cold storage supply of butter and eggs shows a falling off, with a decrease of 2,732,386 pounds of butter, as compared with last year, declares Dr. Eugene H. Porter, commissioner of the state department of foods and markets, who says that a decline in production resulting from a lack of farm labor, difficulties of transportation, and the action of the Federal Reserve Bank in discouraging loans on food have resulted in a decrease of 17,000,000 pounds of butter in the country as a whole and of about 1,000,000 cases of eggs. He points out that this is the time to store a supply of food for winter."

The Retail Shoe Dealers Association is to appoint a committee on price-cutting to confer with Armin W. Riley, representative of the Department of Justice. J. J. Price, special agent of the squadron, was unable to get the members to agree on a fair price margin for shoes, and he refused to fix one.

## STREET RAILWAYS' NEED OF CREDIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Need of restoration of credit in street railway industries was urged by John H. Pardee, president of the American Electric Railway Association, at the twenty-first annual meeting of the Electrical Credit Association.

The salvation of the trolley systems, he said, lies in making investment in them safe. Lack of credit he termed the basic cause of the present condition of electric railways. A standard carfare cannot be established, he said, because of the variance of local conditions in cost of labor, power and materials and difficulties of operation. Investors, he believes, will not lend the companies money under prevailing conditions.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Widespread Benefits Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—William Shaw, Prohibition candidate for Governor in 1915, in an address to members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association pointed out some of the tremendous economic benefits that had come to his attention.

"After six months of prohibition we find hotels never so prosperous," he said, "real estate in greater demand and advancing in price, breweries and distilleries transformed into plants for producing food products and soft drinks, and used for cold storage and assembling plants for automobiles, which will employ from five to ten times as many men as formerly."

"California grape growers have sold their 1920 crop at prices 25 to 50 per cent in advance of any previously received; 2,500 saloons were closed in St. Louis, but immediately 700 new grocery stores were opened. Nation-wide reports show that drunkenness has decreased on the average 75 per cent, and all crime 50 per cent. The famous alcoholic ward in Bellevue Hospital, New York, that used to have from 200 to 400 patients, has been closed for lack of patients. Jail and prison populations are diminishing and many have not a single inmate. On the East Side, New York, evictions have practically ceased, and rents are collected as easily as on Riverside Drive.

"Give us five years of prohibition enforcement at the hands of its friends, and its results will be so convincing that only the small remnant that live by greed and would sacrifice their fellowmen for gain would oppose it."

Prohibition Makes Big Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi—"The amount saved by prohibition annually in the cost of caring for and prosecuting criminals is far in excess of the sum derived from liquor revenue in any year, in the palms' day of the saloon," said T. J. Bailey, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Mississippi, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The largest annual revenue was \$890,000, while the estimated annual amount saved by prohibition is \$995,000."

"Since January 1, 1909, Mississippi has had immunity from the licensed saloon. Prior to that date, and even at that date, the soundness of prohibition as an economic measure applied to the liquor traffic was seriously questioned by many good citizens. But at the end of one year nearly all well-informed citizens were convinced of the benefits of the new state policy, and the few who were not were thoughtful in noting the trend of things. Very few questioned the moral and religious advantages that would follow; but quite a number were anxious about the economical changes that would follow. They feared that when whisky revenues should be cut off taxes would become burdensome, and that the service of free schools would be seriously impaired.

"After an acid test of a decade the results are almost universally satisfactory. In almost all the counties the term of the free school has been lengthened, the teaching force strengthened, the equipment greatly improved, and the attendance far beyond the increase in population. Our college and all eleemosynary institutions are in better condition than they were under the 'wet' régime. The churches are much more largely attended and the cause of Christianity much better supported generally."

"The number of savings bank accounts, according to the latest available data, is easily 10 times as large as ever under the saloon policy. As a result of this thrift under prohibition sway, there has been a very marked improvement in the comfort, neatness, sanitation and decoration of the homes of the people. All property both in town, city and country has been

greatly enhanced in value, in some instances doubling and in others quadrupling."

"The inmates of most of our jails are few, and in many cases the jails are empty. The number of convicts in our penitentiary has fallen from 1,229 to 1,151. Naturally we should have witnessed within this decade an increase in convicts para passi, with the increase of population, or a net gain of 725, which would have swollen the number from 1,279 to 2,667, or more than double the present number."

## DEFENSE OF NEW YORK SCHOOLS

John H. Finley, State Superintendent, Disagrees With Ayer Report on Their Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Commenting on Dr. Herbert Ayer's report on school efficiency, issued by the Russell Sage Foundation, ranking Montana first and New York State thirteenth, John H. Finley, State superintendent of schools, declared his belief that the situation in this State, aside from failure to spend much for buildings and equipment, did not deserve criticism. The State has made rapid and consistent progress from 1890 to 1918, its index number advancing from 41 to 50, and educational progress had been more rapid during the last eight years than during either of the previous decades.

Many other states had been spending more, relatively, for buildings and equipment. Montana had built practically all of its school buildings since 1900, whereas New York had thousands which were erected and equipped at an earlier date. For several years prior to 1918 almost no schools had been erected in this city, but now 50, costing \$25,000,000 were under way or planned. Buffalo had appropriated \$8,000,000 for schools. While the average expenditure in New York for teachers' salaries ranked fourth, with the recent appropriation for \$20,000,000 for the purpose, the State should take a higher place.

Regarding the question of attendance, Dr. Finley said that while 100 per cent would indicate the attendance of every child of school age for 200 days, no account was taken of the children who attend private or parochial schools. The attendance was reached in Dr. Ayer's index number by counting only those children who were in the former. Attendance in the public schools had improved from 1895, when the compulsory attendance law was enacted, until the war, and the Legislature had made it possible for the department further to promote attendance this year.

New York School Salary Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The new schedule of salaries adopted by the city board of education here for the public school administrative, supervisory, and teaching staff, and the clerical force, will be sent to the board of estimate with a request for sufficient funds to pay the increases. About 20,430 persons will be affected by the new schedule, and the additional cost, to become effective August 1, will be about \$16,000,000 annually.

LANDLORD MAY SELECT TENANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Justice Swayze has filed an opinion in the New Jersey Supreme Court involving the case of a landlord against a tenant in which he claims that a landlord has a right in New Jersey to select a tenant that will suit him. A landlord leased a property for three years and the tenant left before the lease expired and rented the building to another party. The landlord dispossessed the new tenant and the New Jersey court upheld him.

## LINK IN MOHAWK TRAIL TO BE BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans for a new road from Petersburg in New York to Williamstown, Massachusetts, have been adopted and soon a missing link in the famous Mohawk Trail will be completed and a new avenue from the west to the famous automobile touring section of the Berkshires via Troy, which will be highly appreciated by up-state motorists. It will also provide New Englanders with a direct route into the central part of New York State.

GOVERNOR FIXES WAGE SCALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Gov. John M. Parker has found the following wage schedule to be fair for the carpenters, metal trades workers, and boilermakers employed by the dock board in New Orleans: For the next three months, 90 cents an hour; for the three months following, 95 cents an hour; and for a year thereafter \$1 an hour. This ruling is final and about 3,000 men are affected. The industrial canal workers, who returned to work on the Governor's agreement to look into their alleged grievances personally, asked \$1 an hour.

its diversified scenic beauties. In fact, it was a part of this trail when the latter served as the route of the annual migration of the Iroquois tribes to the low lands and coast of Massachusetts. When completed this new road will provide a direct route into the Berkshires via Troy, which will be highly appreciated by up-state motorists. It will also provide New Englanders with a direct route into the central part of New York State.

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## NEW ENGLAND DAIRY MEN FORM COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Incorporated to push the sales of New England products, particularly milk at the outset of its activities, the New England Dairy and Food Council effected a permanent organization this week at the State House. Glenn C. Seavey, of Springfield, editor of the New England Homestead, was elected president and Frank S. Adams, deputy commissioner of agriculture of Maine, vice-president.

Dr. A. W. Gilbert, commissioner of agriculture of Massachusetts, has had much to do in promoting the organization, the purposes of which include the collection and dissemination of information concerning the production, distribution and consumption of milk and dairy products, and of other food products; to encourage and promote a sound dairy industry, and to insure an adequate and satisfactory supply of milk and dairy products, and of other food products for New England.

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## POWER PLANT MAY COST \$16,000,000

South Dakota Legislature In Special Session to Consider Proposed Hydro-Electric Station on the Missouri River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Whether or not the State of South Dakota shall go ahead with the work of installing a great hydro-electric plant on the Missouri River for the purpose of developing electrical power for the cities and towns of the State, at a cost of more than \$16,000,000, will be one of a number of important matters to be determined during a special session of the Legislature which will convene on Monday.

Engineers who selected the site for the proposed power plant and made an estimate of the cost recommended that no action be taken until the matter is submitted to the voters of the State, owing to the great cost, while others interested in the early completion of the project will bring pressure upon the Legislature to have the work of construction commence at the earliest possible date, without the matter again being submitted to the voters of South Dakota.

It is expected that during the special session something will be done with regard to increasing the salaries of the teachers of the state normal schools, the South Dakota University, and other state institutions. President Fogg, of the Aberdeen Normal School, has prepared a bill providing for an increase of nearly 40 per cent in the salaries now being paid. The question of increasing the salaries of employees in the offices of the state officers also will be acted upon.

Another matter to come before the special session will be the proposed payment of a bonus to the former service men of South Dakota, of whom there are upward of 30,000.

Another important proposition is to come before the special session is the proposed state cement plant. A state commission has been at work for some time investigating the practicability of this, and it is said that in certain sections of the State deposits are available which would make it possible for the State to produce cement at a lower cost than now has to be paid for cement shipped into the State by outside concerns. It is expected the commission, which has been investigating the various proposed sites for the state-owned cement plant, will make a report to the special session setting forth the point in the State where the cement plant shall be located.

A proposition fostered by the American Legion of South Dakota, which will be brought before the special session, will be the securing, if possible, of an amendment to the Soldiers Land Settlement Act. At present a state law provides financial assistance for former service men who desire to acquire land. It is desired that this be amended so that it will include the service men living in the cities and permit them to build city homes with money obtained from the State. The housing situation is acute all over South Dakota, as in many other states. Leaders of the American Legion assert the proposed amendment will perform a twofold purpose—equalizing the land settlement act so that it will benefit all former service men alike, and at the same time materially assist in solving the housing problem in the cities and towns of South Dakota.

## HUDSON BAY ROUTE CONSIDERED FEASIBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The special committee of the Senate, which was appointed to investigate the Hudson Bay route, reports that it considers this route is feasible and will be probably in time profitable. It is of the opinion that sufficient care was not taken in the selection of Nelson as the terminus of the railway and that the government should not make further important expenditures on this port, without first making a new thorough examination into the relative benefits of Churchill and Nelson as the terminus.

The committee reports that the straits and rivers tributary to the bay teem with fish and valuable marine animals and that the mines already discovered in the Hudson Bay district are of sufficient nature and freshness to indicate the existence of great potential mineral wealth.

In extending its thanks to Víðjálmar Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, the report says: "He has completely revolutionized our ideas of the region within the polar circle. He has demonstrated that it is possible for white men to live and thrive in that northern region though drawing from no other resources than those afforded by the country itself. He has proven that these lands, looked upon as barren, will eventually be a valuable asset to Canada."

## DEVELOPMENT OF QUEBEC REMARKABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—An illuminating review of the remarkable industrial and agricultural development of the Province of Quebec was given by Sir Lomer Gouin, the provincial Prime Minister, in a recent public address. The Province of Quebec is today

more prosperous than it has ever been," said the Premier. "Industrially it has made great strides within a very short period of time. The pulp and paper industry has increased enormously in the past four years. With regard to the law which forbids the exportation of pulp from the Province before it has been manufactured into pulp or paper, we are making no discrimination against our American friends, who are treated exactly the same as Englishmen or Canadians.

The possession of abundant water power is a great asset to Quebec. The development of water power in recent years has made industrial towns like Laurentide and Shawinigan spring up rapidly. These places were nothing in 1898, and today they are large, flourishing towns. At Laurentide the paper mills provide for a large population. At Shawinigan there are all kinds of chemical and electrical works. The basis of the great industrial progress that has been made is water power. The government has spent considerable sums in developing the water powers of the Province. We have built at La Loure on the St. Maurice River, an important dam, which makes the largest reservoir in the world, and I am proud of the fact that it has been named after me. Another development of power brought about by the government is that of the St. Francis River, in the eastern townships. The effect of the development of water power is widespread. Montreal and Quebec both receive power from a distance, and they also have sources of power at their very doors. Three Rivers, again, is an example of a town that has gone ahead very fast through the possession of cheap power. Indeed, all the industries, paper-making, textile, shipbuilding, and manufacturing generally, owe their prosperity almost entirely to water power."

## FISHERIES SCHOOLS URGED FOR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The fourth annual convention of the Canadian Fisheries Association was recently held in this city. Nearly one hundred delegates from all parts of Canada were present, and the convention was described by the retiring president, A. H. Brittain, as one of the most important and fruitful yet held.

A resolution was passed calling on the federal government to assist in the establishment of schools of fisheries. The value of the Fisheries College was emphasized by Prof. John N. Cobb of the University of Washington. He said the fishing industry had lagged behind because scientific work had not been sufficiently introduced into the industry. A committee was named to find ways and means of establishing a Fisheries College here, probably at the mouth of the Fraser River, a proposal which met with considerable favor. Another resolution recommended that the federal government set aside an adequate sum of money for the use of the Biological Board of Canada in carrying out, at the earliest possible date, a thoroughly scientific investigation of the deep-sea fishing grounds of the Pacific coast with a view to discovering the life history of the halibut and opening up new fishing grounds.

That resolution was followed by

## THE TOURNAMENT AT OLYMPIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—Much more than a mere show or pageant, the grand tournament at Olympia is an instruction, a fulfillment and a promise. As a show it is magnificent. There is no arena in the world where a great naval and military display could be so worthily staged, and the setting has been so thoughtfully devised as to add much to the general

guns, a rapid advance of a line of riflemen, driving the enemy away; and then a gallop of horses drawing into the arena a bridge equipment. What appears to be a confused mass of men of the Royal Engineers surround the two wagons which carry the equipment, and, almost before one can realize what it is all about, there is a bridge built of light steel trestles which is rolled forward until it spans the wide gap. The men rush across it and the time which elapses from beginning to end is a short five minutes.

The river with its low banks disappears to give place to a display by

## MUSIC

### English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Attention has again been called, during the debates of The British Music Society's Congress, to the importance of musical education in its broadest sense. Not only the performers, but the listeners require training. This is one of the vital needs of the day, and now that it is understood, various means are being employed to meet it. There is room both for coordinated schemes and individual efforts. As showing the success that may attend the latter, two instances, taken almost at random from different parts of England, are full of interest.

At Malvern College, as at other public schools, music cannot claim a large share in the curriculum; the boys have but little time to spare from other work. All then depends on using this short time well. The school is fortunate in having such a capable and energetic musician as Mr. F. H. Shera for its principal music master, and his assistant, Mr. Sydney Shimmin, is equally devoted to the cause of all that is best in art. A large number of boys study music, generally the piano, and the lessons are one means of making them understand music, but the admirable concerts and recitals which take place during the term are also far-reaching in their effect. At the organ recitals—Mr. Shera or Mr. Shimmin generally being the soloist—the boys hear all types of organ music, from the fugues of Bach to the most modern compositions. At the Sunday chamber concerts, the boys themselves are sometimes the performers. On other occasions good professional artists are engaged, but whether for amateurs or professionals the programs are always made up of first-rate music, such things as a Beethoven sonata, a Parry motet, a Bach concerto, songs by Stanford, Somerset folk songs and so forth. A real test of all this education came on March 17, when the Malvern Orchestral Society, conducted by Mr. Shera, gave an orchestral concert at the college. The program was stiff enough to have taxed a London audience, for it contained Beethoven's "Edment" overture, Grieg's piano forte concerto in A minor, Wotan's "Farewell" and "The Fire Music" from Wagner's "Walküre," "Puck's Minuet" by Herbert Howells; a rondo by F. H. Shera and Borodin's overture to "Prince Igor," besides some songs. Attendance at this concert was made optional to the boys. Now comes the interesting sequel. Out of the whole school of close on 600 boys, only three were absent. That speaks for itself.

The present Liquor Act favors the first argument. Doctors have, as you know, prescribed liquor by the wholesale and lined their pockets with the proceeds. Do you know of alcohol being prescribed in the case of those who do not drink?

The respectable citizen who must have his "glass a day" is also a strong believer in personal liberty. Possibly if he knew how much of his taxes went to the upkeep of jails, penitentiaries, asylums, and other institutions, he might realize some other man's liberty was overlapping his."

PLAN TO IMPROVE RED RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Dredging of the Red River to permit of the passage of loaded barges from Lake Winnipeg to Winnipeg and St. Boniface is to commence by the first of next month. The work is to be done under the supervision of the local harbor board, but the cost will be defrayed by the Dominion Government. Included in the work to be accomplished this summer is a dock and proper approaches thereto.

## You'll Rejoice In Them Next Winter

Fruits and vegetables which you've canned yourself! Product perhaps of your own orchard or garden to which you have given the additional touch of individuality which comes of home canning. If ever there was a season when every particle of food should be saved, this is it, and now is the time to order your jars. Two carloads are on the way to us, and we are ready to book orders against them subject to delivery on arrival.

## Preserving Jars

E-Z Seal, pts., doz., \$1.05  
E-Z Seal, qts., doz., \$1.10  
Mason, qts., doz., \$1.95  
Mason, qts., doz., \$1.00

## That Little Rubber Ring

around the top of the preserving jar decides the fate of your preserves. Upon its quality depends the quality of the contents of the jar. A rubber designed to stand hours of boiling without bulging or blowing out, that will not dry and shrink and crack, is essential to all successful home canning, and that is just what you will find in Royal Purple Jar Rubbers.

Dozen ..... 13c  
2 dozen ..... 25c



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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD  
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Trading In Securities Almost Wholly Professional — Great Stringency In Money Market the Outstanding Feature

Stock market activities have dwindled down to a point where trading is almost wholly professional in character. Some call it disappointing for the reason that they had expected a strong bull movement following the Republican national convention. Why this should have been expected is not clear. Bull movements sometimes immediately follow an election but seldom a nomination.

The main governing feature of the business on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as elsewhere, is the extreme tightness of money. Call rates are by no means high at present but it is ventured that should the market develop into one of great activity call rates would jump very quickly. The average man has little conception of the great stringency of the money market until he attempts to borrow. It is calculated that there must be further heavy liquidation of commodities before there can be any easing up in money. Forced sales of clothing, silk, shoes and hosiery are expected to be followed by other lines of goods. This, may mean severe losses for those who have large stocks of goods on hand for which high prices have been paid, but prices have to come down and someone must bear the losses. However, when credit once more becomes normal it will mean a general building up of business in which constructive process all will benefit.

## Business In Abeyance

Many big undertakings involving large capital expenditures and the employment of much labor are held in abeyance because of the stringent credit situation. Some of these have been awaiting a favorable money market for the last four or five years, and there is now an accumulation of big projects which doubtless will be carried out just as soon as conditions warrant. Consequently, it is pointed out, there is no need to be alarmed over the present declining commodity market, for the greater the liquidation the sooner will the rejuvenation of business start. During the war period business was largely of an artificial character, and was under a forced draft. The sooner it is restored to an orderly, normal pace the better it will be for all concerned, including both Capital and Labor.

It is believed that politics will not cut much of a figure in business or finance during the present campaign unless the normal basis is reached much sooner than is now anticipated. In other words, it is expected that economic laws will prevail no matter what other developments may take place during the summer. The main factor in the situation is that of production. If production can be increased sufficiently to provide the world with the things it needs this year the recovery, from the war's devastation, will be rapid. The crop prospects, now more favorable, will have an important influence upon the general situation.

## Gold Movements

Gold developments or expectations have given the market, particularly in the rise in sterling exchange, a new fillip. However, the idea that considerable new gold is made available from Argentina and Canada is misleading. The gold held by the reserve bank to Argentine credit and now "released" had already been figured in deposits, and the credit is now simply shifted elsewhere. Likewise the \$12,200,000 received in the last week of May from Canada is almost wholly a part of the "Kolchak gold" brought to the Pacific coast from Hong Kong somewhat earlier and sent east via a Canadian port.

There was a further increase of nearly £1,000,000 in gold holdings of the Bank of England this week. This makes a total gain of £5,300,000 in three weeks. The present bullion reserve of £117,690,000 is close to the accumulation of £118,270,000 reported by the bank on March 18, just about the time the £50,000,000 gold movement from London began to arrive on this side. This circumstance and the rise of sterling in the New York market to around 84 are pointed to in local banking circles as significant, and no surprise would be expressed at gold import arrivals at this time. In other respects the Bank of England statement is rather colorless.

## PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT

NEW YORK, New York — The Pacific Development Corporation has issued a report as filed with the New York Stock Exchange for the year ended December 31, 1919, showing net earnings after federal taxes of \$387,847, equal to \$2.27 a share (\$50 par) on \$8,528,300 stock, compared with \$1,736,905, or \$15.04 a share on \$5,772,700 stock in 1918.

## J. C. PENNEY SALES

NEW YORK, New York — The J. C. Penney Company, operating 297 retail dry goods stores throughout the west, report their total May sales at \$3,714,248, an increase of \$1,214,522 compared to May, 1919. Sales for the five-month period ended May 31 this year were \$12,210,560, an increase of \$3,126,288 over the corresponding period last year.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Change
Am Can	404	406	404	404	40%
Am C & Fdry	137	139	137	139	1%
Am Inter Corp	83	87	82	87	5%
Am Loco	974	98	97	98	1%
Am Smelters	53	60	53	60	6%
Am Sugar	125	128	125	125	0%
Am Tel & Tel	98	92	92	92	0%
Am Woolen	56	56	56	56	0%
Amasconda	79	79	79	79	0%
Atchison	153	161	158	161	1%
At Gulf & W I	117	119	117	118	1%
Baldwin Loco	31	31	30	31	1%
B & O	90	91	89	91	1%
Beth Steel B	125	128	125	128	3%
C&P	102	103	102	102	0%
Call & Leather	67	67	66	67	1%
Chi. M. & St. P.	32	33	32	33	1%
Chi. R. I. & Pac	36	36	35	36	1%
Com. Prod	92	94	92	93	1%
Cruc Steel	139	145	138	145	6%
Cuba Can. Sug	52	53	52	53	1%
Cuba Sug pfd	80	80	80	80	0%
Dev. Ind	92	91	91	92	1%
Gen Electric	140	140	140	140	0%
Gen Motors	23	23	23	23	0%
Goodrich	63	63	63	63	0%
Int Paper	76	77	76	77	1%
Inspiration	52	52	52	52	0%
Kennecott	26	26	26	26	0%
Marine	31	32	31	32	1%
Marine pfd	87	88	87	88	1%
Mass. Pulp	180	180	174	174	1%
Midvale	41	42	40	42	2%
Mo Pacific	24	24	24	24	0%
N Y Central	67	68	67	68	1%
N Y, N. H. & H.	28	29	28	29	1%
No Pacific	71	71	70	71	1%
No Am Pet	104	104	103	104	1%
Pan-Am Pet B	96	96	96	96	0%
Pens	38	38	38	38	0%
Pineo-Arrow	49	52	49	52	3%
Punta Alegre	103	103	103	103	0%
Reading	84	85	83	84	2%
Rep I & Steel	91	93	90	92	3%
Riv Dutch N Y	116	116	115	116	1%
Stearns	30	32	30	32	2%
Studebaker	68	71	68	71	4%
Texas Co	46	46	45	46	1%
Texas & Pac	29	30	29	30	1%
Trans Oil	13	14	13	14	1%
U N Pacific	112	113	112	113	1%
U S Rubber	55	57	54	57	4%
U S Steel	52	53	52	53	1%
U S Tissue	69	69	69	69	0%
U S Realty	8	8	8	8	0%
Westinghouse	49	49	49	49	0%
Willys-Over	18	19	18	19	1%
Worthington	65	65	64	64	1%
Total sales	538,600	shares			
*Ex-dividend.					

CUBAN-AMERICAN  
SUGAR PROSPECTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Banking interests who have looked into the Cuban-American Sugar Company situation expect the company to show a final outturn of about 1,800,000 bags this crop. During the current year the Cuban-American has sold raw sugar on a rapidly rising scale from 6½ to 22½ cents a pound. The average selling price has been in the neighborhood of 12 cents a pound, which may be increased to as much as 14 cents before the disposal of the entire crop.

Based on these high selling prices it is believed to be possible that the company will show earnings equal to \$15 or \$20 a share on the present 1,000,000 shares of \$10 par value, which take the place of the former 100,000 shares of \$100 par value. Last year the company earned about \$68 a share after taxes.

With a handsome earning power guaranteed by the underlying strength in the raw sugar market and with net quick assets understood to exceed \$40,000,000, there is reasonable basis for the assumption that the quarterly dividends of \$1.75 already declared on \$10 stock signify a regular \$7 basis. On July 1 and September 30 dividends at \$1.75 each will be paid, but these, were not officially designated as quarterly disbursements.

PULPWOOD SUPPLY  
OF EASTERN CANADA

MONTREAL, Quebec — Louis Piche, provincial forester, estimate that in Quebec there are 360,000,000 cords of all pulpwoods. Of this amount, there are 155,000,000 cords of spruce and balsam, which, at the present rate of cutting, 3,000,000 cords a year, would give about 52 years' supply. It is estimated there are in Ontario, 250,000,000 cords of spruce and balsam. Of this, it is estimated that at an early date the cut will be 1,500,000 cords, which indicates 67 years' supply. New Brunswick, with 30,000,000 cords of spruce and balsam, and an annual cut of 1,250,000 cords, has sufficient for a 29 years' supply.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York — Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	92.00	92.16	92.00	92.16
Am Tel 1st 4s	85.20	85.60	85.20	85.60
Am Tel 2nd 4s	85.92	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 3rd 4s	86.72	86.00	85.60	86.00
Am Tel 4th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 5th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 6th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 7th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 8th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 9th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 10th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 11th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 12th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 13th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 14th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 15th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 16th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 17th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 18th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 19th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 20th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 21st 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 22nd 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 23rd 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 24th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 25th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 26th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 27th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 28th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 29th 4s	85.72	85.00	84.82	85.00
Am Tel 30th 4s	85.72</			

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## AMERICANS WIN LONDON TITLES

None but United States Players Remain in Singles and Doubles Divisions of the Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament

LONDON, England (Friday)—W. T. Tilden '21 of Providence, Rhode Island, beat Zenzo Shimizu of Japan, 6-1, 6-1, and W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, California, United States singles champion, defeated Maj. A. Dudley, 6-2, 6-3, in the semi-finals of the London lawn tennis championship.

In the fourth round of the doubles Shimizu and M. N. Mishu of Rumania, defeated the United States player, Capt. Samuel Hardy and C. R. Blackhead of South Africa, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4.

The outcome of the semi-finals in the doubles made it certain that an American pair would also win the doubles championship. In this event R. N. Norris Williams 2d, and C. S. Garland Jr., defeated Shimizu and Mishu, 6-2, 6-3, while Johnston and Tilden defeated the British semi-finalists M. J. S. Ritchie and the Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, 6-2, 6-0.

In the ladies' doubles Mrs. Graddock and Miss Marriott beat Mrs. F. L. Malory and Mrs. O'Neill, 4-6, 6-4, 6-0.

## HARVARD CREWS IN TIME TRIAL

Coach William Haines Sends the Crimson Varsity and Junior Varsity Against Each Other

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARVARD TRAINING QUARTERS, RED TOP, Connecticut.—With the Harvard-Yale crew race only one week off and with each camp working hard to put the final polish upon its own crew, Friday's practice for the Harvard and Yale crews has brought forth results which may be regarded as exceedingly illuminating.

The morning row for the Harvard crews was marked by a time trial by the first two varsity crews over the two-mile course, after a short paddle up to Gales Ferry from Red Top and back again. Encouraged by the fact that the Yale first varsity and Yale mixed eight had rowed a time trial over the course under very favorable conditions and had made only the slow time of 10m. 15s., Coach William Haines decided to try out his two varsity crews under the same conditions. With a strong sea going tide swollen by last night's rain and a heavy wind from the northeast quartering the down-stream course, the two crews lined up at the start opposite Red Top. Started by Coach Haines and viewed by F. L. Higgins, a former Harvard oarsman of Boston, the two crews rowed a fairly even race until the last eighth mile where the first varsity clearly showed its superior endurance by pulling ahead without raising the stroke from 29 minute. At the finish, the first varsity led the second by three lengths and with the time of 9m. 47s. The second crew's time was exactly 10m.

The morning work of the freshman crew consisted merely of a three-mile paddle down stream and back.

In the afternoon all three crews, two varsity and the freshman headed down stream for the regular workout.

R. K. Kane '22, who has been out of the crew, resumed his place at No. 3 in the varsity boat while Samuel Duncan took his regular position at No. 6 in the second eight. Sherman Damon '21, who has been rowing in Kane's place went back to bow of the second allowing J. M. Bolland '21, a substitute, to quit the boat. Duncan's return also freed D. H. Morris '21 the other substitute.

Before the regular practice of the afternoon a mixed eight of informal oarsmen took the water chiefly for exercise, to the great amusement of the applauding crews. The makeup of this crew was:

Bow: Elliot Perkins; No. 2, D. H. Morris; No. 3, Bert Haines (freshman coach); No. 4, U. K. Cummings Jr.; No. 5, J. M. Bolland; No. 6, William Haines (head coach); No. 7, Dr. Paul Withington, stroke, Amory Houghton (crew manager), cox, Robert Hopkins.

## ATLANTA CLUB DOES NOT PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—What is believed to be one of the most serious situations ever to take place in the Southern League happened Thursday when the Atlanta Baseball Club officials refused to open its gates that afternoon at Ponce de Leon Park and allow their team to play the Little Rock baseball nine. This action is a result of the so-called C. Smith-Seattle controversy, as these two players, recently released from the San Francisco Baseball Club of the Pacific Coast League "for the good of the league," were signed by the Little Rock club following their release. As no formal charges are said to have ever been preferred against the two players in question, the Little Rock club maintains its right to use the players in Southern League games. Upon the arrival of the Little Rock team in this city a committee was sent to the city headquarters of the club by Charles Frank, president of the Atlanta Baseball Club, for the purpose of stating that the local baseball team would not play the Little Rock team

## MRS. FEITNER IS AGAIN A WINNER

Captures Women's Metropolitan Golf Championship Title by Defeating Miss Bishop in the Final Round at Greenwich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

GREENWICH, Connecticut.—After a close and interesting match, in which the long game was finely contrasted with the short and safe style of play, Mrs. Q. F. Feitner, South Shore Field Club, winner of the Metropolitan Women's golf title on several previous occasions was again victorious Friday over her old opponent, Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn Country Club, in the final round of this year's tournament, in spite of the fact that she used an extra stroke on the green on many of the holes of the difficult Greenwich course.

After her victory over Mrs. E. M. Knight in the semi-finals, Mrs. Feitner was expected to have an easy time in the finals; but she was very slow in getting into her game, losing the first and third holes and halving the second by the use of three putts on each.

She made matters even by taking the fifth and seventh, the latter on a half stymie which Miss Bishop failed to escape. Then she took the lead on the eighth, by making a long shot for the green in 2, while Miss Bishop required a 4, but a shot out of a trap at the ninth which went entirely over made matters all even at the turn. Miss Bishop again took the lead by capturing the tenth and twelfth in part; but this was her last rally, as Mrs. Feitner then settled into her long game, taking the next four holes, and halving the seventeenth.

It was in the playing of these holes that Mrs. Feitner really showed the high quality of her play. On each hole her drives and second shots were long and true, so that she gained from one and two strokes before the green was reached. The length of the sixteenth is 420 yards and her second shot reached the green. Her putting also improved at this stage. The sum-

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round  
Mrs. Q. F. Feitner, South Shore Field Club, defeated Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn Country Club, 2 and 1.

## NEW YORK ONLY EASTERN WINNER

St. Louis Makes It Nine Straight by Again Defeating Philadelphia, 4 to 3—Cleveland Wins

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P. C.  
Cleveland ..... 36 17 679  
New York ..... 37 20 649  
Chicago ..... 29 23 537  
Boston ..... 26 24 529  
St. Louis ..... 26 27 491  
Washington ..... 24 26 480  
Detroit ..... 19 34 558  
Philadelphia ..... 16 40 558

## RESULTS FRIDAY

Detroit 1, Boston 0  
New York 4, Chicago 2  
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 3  
Cleveland 9, Washington 2.

## GAMES TODAY

Boston at Detroit  
New York at Chicago  
Philadelphia at St. Louis  
Washington at Cleveland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—New York was the only eastern club to win a game in the American League race yesterday, the Highlanders making it two straight from the Chicago White Sox by a score of 3 to 2. They did not gain anything on Cleveland, however, as that team easily defeated Washington 9 to 2 with Walter Johnson pitching for the losers. Detroit was the other winner in this league, the Tigers defeating the Boston Red Sox in a hard-fought game by a score of 1 to 0.

## RED SOX ARE SHUT OUT

DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit won from the Boston Red Sox in an errorless game yesterday, 1 to 0. Pitcher Ayers of Detroit allowed only three hits. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 1 3 0  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 5 1  
Batteries—Causey and Tragesser; Jones and Wainers. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

## ST. LOUIS AMERICANS WIN

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Americans won from Philadelphia yesterday 4 to 3. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 3 7 0  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 3 8 1  
Batteries—Davis and Seaver; Harris and Perkins. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

## NEW YORK WINS, 3 TO 2

CHICAGO, Illinois—New York won a hard-fought game at the South Side Grounds yesterday afternoon, 3 to 2. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E  
New York ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 3 7 0  
Batteries—Shawkey and Hannah; Kerr and Schalk. Umpires—Dineen and Grier.

## GIANTS DEFEAT PITTSBURGH

NEW YORK, New York—Pittsburgh met defeat at the Polo Grounds yesterday at the hands of the New York Giants 5 to 4. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 4 9 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 4 9 1  
Batteries—Barnes and Snyder; Cooper and Perkins. Umpires—Connolly and Emlen.

## TRIAL CUP RACES AGAIN POSTPONED

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—For the third successive day weather conditions forced a postponement of the ninth race Friday between the Resolute and Vanitie, for the right to defend the America's Cup against the Shamrock IV, next month.

Sail was hoisted on both racing craft shortly after 1 o'clock, when the rain, which has been falling for three days, let up slightly, but because of the lateness of the hour, the race was officially called off. The Resolute, however, moved out of Brenton's Cove under mainsail and jib for a brief run

## CLEVELAND IS VICTIM

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland club captured a 9-to-2 victory from Washington yesterday afternoon. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E  
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 2 1 — 9 1 0  
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 2 7 1  
Batteries—Caldwell and Nunamaker; Johnson, Zachary and Picinich. Umpires—Chill and Moriarity.

## AMHERST ELECTS CLARK

AMHERST, Massachusetts—The Amherst College baseball team has announced the election of R. A. Clark '21 of Springfield, as captain. He made his varsity team in his freshman year. He served also as captain of this year's hockey team.

## SHAMROCK'S TRIAL RACE IS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ON BOARD STEAM YACHT VICTORIA OFF SANDY HOOK, New York

The first trial race between Shamrock IV and the 23-meter Shamrock scheduled for yesterday was postponed until today on account of promise of rain which threatened to drench the sails of the yachts. In a three-hour tryout the challenger showed superiority in the light winds and also speed in coming about.

The Christian Science Monitor representative was the guest of Sir Thomas J. Lipton who permitted him to examine both craft.

## FOUR COLLEGES TO RACE TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ITHACA, New York—Cornell, Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Columbia universities are scheduled to meet on Lake Cayuga this afternoon in the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association and the three events which make up the official program promise to furnish some very keen competition. It will be the first time that this regatta has ever been rowed here. It will also be the first time that the big varsity eight-oared race has been rowed over a course of less than four miles.

The races which make up today's program are a varsity, junior varsity and substitute crews held a two-mile race down stream under fairly good weather conditions. The juniors got the jump and rowing a stroke slow in getting into her game, losing the first and third holes and halving the second by the use of three putts on each.

She made matters even by taking the fifth and seventh, the latter on a half stymie which Miss Bishop failed to escape. Then she took the lead on the eighth, by making a long shot for the green in 2, while Miss Bishop required a 4, but a shot out of a trap at the ninth which went entirely over made matters all even at the turn.

Miss Bishop again took the lead by capturing the tenth and twelfth in part; but this was her last rally, as Mrs. Feitner then settled into her long game, taking the next four holes, and halving the seventeenth.

After her victory over Mrs. E. M. Knight in the semi-finals, Mrs. Feitner was expected to have an easy time in the finals; but she was very slow in getting into her game, losing the first and third holes and halving the second by the use of three putts on each.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## BRITISH MUSIC SOCIETY

## Debates at Its Recent Congress

The first half of this article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 12, 1920.

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The concerts given by the British Music Society at its recent congress in London were naturally the chief events to the public view. But in the long run the debates held by members of the society may prove equally fruitful for good, if any means can be found by which promise can be converted into performance. For the British Music Society has pledged itself to tackle some ancient abuses and hard problems. As stated in a previous article the congress opened with a reception to members on May 3 by the president, Lord Howard de Walden, at the Seaford House, a president whose support of music has been consistent, wise, and generous.

## World Standard Pitch

The first debate held at the Aeolian Hall on the morning of May 4, was on the vexed question of "A World Standard Pitch." At present, as all musicians find to their cost, there is no such thing as a world standard, though continental countries seem nearer to it than England, where intolerable variety exists. The matter might really stand as a symbol of that rampant individualism, that attitude of the Englishman's home is his castle, which people of other nations have so often commented upon, and which Englishmen themselves regard with affectionate mirth.

Hitherto the military bands in England have been the main obstacles in the path of all efforts at pitch unification, for they maintain the old high pitch, though most big concert orchestras are now at the lower pitch. It was, therefore, a peculiar advantage that, thanks to Sir Edward Elgar, the British Music Society had been able to secure Col. J. C. Somerville, the commandant of Kneller Hall, as chairman for this debate. Among the distinguished people present were Lord Howard de Walden, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Charles Stanford and Dr. H. P. Allen. The following few points are from Sir Henry Hadow's address:

"British music at the present day covers an enormously wide range and an enormously rich variety. . . . We are not trying to advertise or to advocate but to draw attention only to show what is there. . . . The British Music Society, therefore, does not demand any preferential treatment for British composers. Whatever our views may be on political or economic questions, in art we are all free traders. We should in every way encourage this country to give our native art a free field and neither favor nor disfavor, and if that is done, I for one, have not the slightest misgivings about the result."

After Sir Henry's address special appeals were made to the members and the public to assist in putting the British Music Society on a sound basis by raising a foundation fund of £15,000. Of this sum £5,000 has been already promised by Lord Howard de Walden on condition that others subscribe the rest. Mr. Gordon Selfridge assured the meeting that the British Music Society is spending its money with extreme intelligence and amused every one by saying that he had been impressed by the moderation of its demands. "Only £10,000. Think what a little sum that is to ask for."

On the morning of May 6 at the Aeolian Hall, a national conference was held on "The Welfare of Music and Music in Britain, and how the British Music Society can best advance it." The chairman, Dr. H. P. Allen, divided the subject into four sections—1. Education. 2. Opportunities for the British Music Society. 3. Cooperation. 4. De-centralization of music.

A large number of distinguished speakers placed many interesting facts and ideas before the meeting. The results were crystallized by the chairman into these far-reaching resolutions:

"1. That this society pledges itself to do all in its power to help in the improvement of musical education in this country, particularly in elementary, preparatory, secondary, and public schools.

"2. That this meeting of the British Music Society pledges itself to do all in its power to understand and to develop the opportunities of performance and an appreciation of music throughout the country."

Special services and organ recitals of British music in connection with the congress were given at Westminster Abbey on May 3 by Mr. Sydney Nicholson, at Westminster Cathedral by Mr. E. T. Cook on May 4, and at the Temple Church on May 5 by Mr. G. Thalben Ball. The choice of music provided for these represented some of the most glorious Elizabethan compositions alongside the moderns. One modern work for many reasons was of peculiar interest: Sir Hubert Parry's great *Fantasia and Fugue for organ called "The Wanderer"* which is still in manuscript.

The morning of May 5 was devoted to an address and debate on "The Municipalization of Music," with the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Doneraile, Mayor of Westminster, in the chair. A number of well-known men spoke, including Bernard Shaw, Dan Godfrey, Dr. Arthur Somerville, H. C. Colles, Vladimir Rosing, Appleby Matthews, Herbert Thompson and Dr. Cyril Rootham. They conveyed a great deal of valuable information as to what had already been done by municipalities and indicated opportunities for making music a still stronger factor for good in the future. Bernard Shaw's speech on this, as on other topics, were notable features of the congress. When he is at once earnest and brilliant, he is very convincing, and his opening words on this occasion placed the debate on a high footing.

## Bernard Shaw Speaks

He said "Our object, of course, is to get music taken up in this country as a matter of public importance. We want to have it largely subsidized by public money. In other words, we want the English people to organize their own music for themselves, and not always to have to go to concert agents and commercial agencies for

the purpose. Among other views, for instance, that we hold, is that the value of the artistic culture of a country must not be tested by commercial methods at all."

Some objections having been raised on the score of increased cost to the rate-payers, Bernard Shaw pointed out, with his inimitable power of surmounting obstacles, that in the long run music would reduce the rates. The public who wish to follow his line of argument will be able to do so by reading the full report (which with the other debates) is being printed in the British Music Society's Bulletin.

At the close of the debate the following resolution was put to the meeting by Dr. Rootham, and carried by a big majority:

"That the members of this congress of the British Music Society pledge themselves to do all in their power to induce corporations and municipalities to offer every assistance to musical bodies such as orchestras, organists, bands, choral societies, etc., within their respective areas."

This Wednesday, May 5, was pre-eminently the day of speeches, for in the afternoon the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a reception at the Mansion House to members of the British Music Society, at which Sir Henry Hadow, vice-chancellor of the Sheffield University, spoke on British music. The city has always been to the fore in historic enterprises, and it is extremely fortunate for the British Music Society that its first congress should have coincided with the year of office of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Cooper, the first truly musical Lord Mayor of London. Among the distinguished people present were Lord Howard de Walden, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Charles Stanford and Dr. H. P. Allen. The following few points are from Sir Henry Hadow's address:

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## A NOTED SWEDISH SINGER

"Lunkan," Popular Operatic Baritone

While it cannot be said that the Swedish opera singer, Carl Fredrik Lundqvist, gained such great fame outside the boundaries of Sweden as Jenny Lind and Christina Nilsson, he was to his own people as dear and beloved as any exponent of the lyric drama has ever been.

Lundqvist, among his own countrymen, was commonly known as Lunkan. He was a native of the Province of

Fischer Company. Its author is the conductor of the Kansas City Symphony Orchestra.

The judges in the contest were Victor Herbert and Percy Grainger. In a letter addressed to Mr. Goldman, Mr. Grainger says that the composer of the winning piece treats the tone colors of the military band with sensitive appreciation of their possibilities. "This seems to me," he adds, "very important, since such a military band as that organized and conducted by you is in many respects the equal, if not the superior, of the best symphony orchestra for the expression of many phases of modern music and modern emotionality."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## LAURENCE LEONARD ON PROGRAM MAKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"I think," said Laurence Leonard, the baritone, "that a singer, when giving a recital, ought to present a few songs by Schumann, let us say, and Brahms, in order to pass his examination with the critics. Then I consider that he should let himself be heard in lighter things. I believe in a varied program, and I avoid hour-long stretches of heavy things. Some listeners like ballads. Then why not let them have ballads? There are those, too, who prefer oratorio arias to almost everything else. Well, my idea is that they should have oratorio arias. I can see little justification in one's forcing on a house musical material in which it is not interested. As for what I like best to do myself, opera is the word. And when I say opera I have in mind especially the arias of Puccini and Leoncavallo."

Two years later, after having studied under the celebrated teacher, Fritz Arberg, Lunkan entered the Royal Swedish Opera in Stockholm, where he made his debut as Jakob in "Joseph in Egypt." For over 30 years, or until 1904, he devoted himself to the lyric stage, appearing in great or less important roles, all of which were greatly appreciated and still remain graven in grateful memory of the present generation.

In the early part of his career as an opera singer he followed the traditions prevailing at Upsala by singing his parts in tenor voice, but in the middle part of the seventies he succeeded Arberg and Sandström as a baritone. His last appearance as a tenor was in the rôle of Masaello in "The Duke." Among his later roles may be mentioned Hans Sachs in "The Mastersingers," the governor in "Don Juan," Iago in "Othello." His last rôle was that of Klaus Berger in Halé's "Valborgsmässa."

As oratorio and concert singer Lunkan was highly celebrated. He toured the United States in 1893 and sang at the so-called Swedish days in June at the World's Fair in Chicago. The following year he visited England, and here, as well as in other countries, he was the object of hearty appreciation. In 1906 he sang in public for the last time in Katarina Church in Stockholm.

But it was even more as a natural singer than as an operatic vocalist that he chiseled his name in the roll of Swedish music. He was a member of the Swedish Academy of Music. Although his "Reminiscences and Notes" is a valuable document pertaining to Swedish musical life, nothing can outweigh that which he gave to his audience when he sang "Du gamla, du fria," ("Sweden, the old and the free"), or "Kan dot trotsa" ("Can that console?") or some other simple song. It may be claimed and so rightfully that Lunkan sang "Du gamla, du fria" into the ears and hearts of the Swedish people and created thereby for himself an enduring national fame and honor.

Lunkan participated in many singing trips. Just as he was the favorite of the public so he was the favorite of the students and his fellow singers. Everybody loved Lunkan.

**BUSCH TO CONDUCT PRIZE PIECE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Carl Busch of Kansas City, Missouri, the winner of a \$250 prize offered by Edwin Franko Goldman for the best original composition for military band, will conduct his piece at the Columbia University open-air concert on July 5. The new composition, which is entitled "A Chant from the Great Plains," will be published by the Carl

## OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The grand season at Covent Garden is again in full swing. If the proposed list of operas is rather curiously mixed, this is not especially to be deplored, for Londoners are thereby given an opportunity of hearing various styles and broadening their outlook. There are, rightly enough, many enthusiasts for opera in the vernacular. It is now abundantly proved by such enterprises as the operatic seasons at the Old Vic. and Surrey theaters that the popularity of opera with the masses depends upon their ability to grasp the meaning of the words and thereby follow the dramatic development of the story. Beautiful music and beautiful voices by themselves are not sufficient though they may satisfy the cultivated musician. Let there be operas in England sung in English all the year round if possible, but let the Nation continue to have a short annual season of foreign operas in their proper tongues, for it is only in this way that the full beauties of them can be achieved. Not only are the various languages, but also the varied types of voice which are characteristic of different nations, imperative for a realization of the appropriate tone-color.

## "Pelléas and Mélisande"

The most interesting production of the first weeks of the season was "Pelléas and Mélisande." The cast was French, with the exception of Elsie McDermid and Edmund Burke in the small parts of Yniold and the doctor and Edvina, who sang Mélisande. Curiously enough, have not all the most notable Mélisandes—Mary Garden, Maggie Teyte, Louise Edvina—been English-speaking?

Debussy's opera, which has not been given at Covent Garden for some years, is so intensely intimate that it will possibly never become really popular. But it is unquestionably a work of genius, a complete and beautiful thing, in a category entirely by itself. On a first hearing some years back it may have seemed to some critics too much of one color, rather mannered, unnecessarily restrained, shapeless. But when one comes back to it, after assimilating Debussy's delicately sensitive style, one realizes the complete sincerity, the absolute rightness of the music. Nothing matters but the inner development of the characters; for the music to tell, every syllable must carry. The vocal parts are, as it were, the glorification of the spoken word, rising and falling on waves of sound that quicken and intensify their emotional meaning. Debussy seems so completely to have caught Maeterlinck's thought that for those to whom the play appeals there can never be a dull moment, provided that the words can be heard.

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The performance now under review was generally near to perfection in this respect. Cotterill as Golaud proved that it is never necessary to sacrifice beauty of tone to purity of diction. His tones were always rich and full, with never a sign of forcing, and his enunciation so perfect that one had not to strain to understand. Much the same is true of the Feis Ceoil. These are three competitions of great value. These are: (1) a cup presented by Mr. Plunket Greene for interpretation in song; (2) a cup presented by Mr. Joseph O'Mara, the famous operatic tenor, for interpretation of operatic and oratorio arias; (3) the Lewis Sullivan memorial medal for interpretation of Irish songs. These three competitions are always keenly contested and are of enormous advantage in making students use their intelligence in singing. Through the influence of the Plunket Greene cup, several Irish singers, including Miss Jean Nolan and Mr. Percy Whitehead, have matured into splendid interpreters.

Some years ago a well-known lover of music for its own sake, Sir Stanley Cochrane, Bart., offered a course of free tuition in Italy to the best, or, at least, the most promising voice. The first winner of this, Mr. Gerald O'Brien, is now principal tenor of the Beecham Opera Company. In subsequent years the quality of voices competing for this scholarship was so poor that the scheme was eventually dropped.

In the piano section of the Feis Ceoil there are several competitions of peculiar interest. First there is the Pigott cup for advanced playing, the George O'Neill cup for quick study, and the Larchet cup for accompaniment playing at sight. The Pigott cup serves to preserve the interest of those who, having already won gold medals, are debarred from other competitions. The pieces are usually very difficult, and illustrate three distinct styles of playing. This year the pieces were Beethoven's Sonata, Op. III, Chopin's Nocturne in E, and a Brahms rhapsody. This cup has been won three years in succession by Miss Rhoda Coghill, and therefore becomes her property. Miss Coghill is still in her teens. Her technique is quite marvelous and she plays with extraordinary grip and understanding. Nothing appears to be beyond her powers. She is an expert sight-reader, and whether you give her a Bach fugue, a Chopin scherzo or a Scriabin prelude, this young player can give an intelligent rendering of it. She also won the O'Neill cup for which two Scriabin pieces were given to be committed to memory in three weeks. It has come to this: that with the knowledge of Miss Coghill having entered for particular competition the candidates drop off. This year nine or ten were apparently afraid to meet her.

## Louise Edvina

Though quite a good performance dramatically, Magenat did not entirely catch the elusive spirit of the work in the notable way in which Edvina and the rest did. Hers was a really remarkable performance, just marred by the fact that her diction was not always quite clear. The quiet tones of her voice are particularly beautiful, and she seems to have lost that ugly white high tone, which she sometimes gave out last year when singing open vowels with any power in her middle register. But it was histrionically that she was so satisfying. She never once made an unnecessary movement, or a pointless gesture. Every posture was beautiful, every movement of her head full of meaning, at every moment she was the complete embodiment of the sensitive, throbbing, elusive Mélisande. All the singers in fact were singularly free from conventional staginess and came very close to realizing Maeterlinck's shadowy creations.

In a performance so nearly perfect it was a pity that the decoration should strike a wrong note. It was well designed, and, as realistic scenery, effective. But surely in this dreamland every touch of realism is out of place. It is time that these old-fashioned sets were superseded by boldly designed decorations that do not continually irritate the eye by obtrusive detail.

Percy Pitt's reading of the score was sound and not without imagination, but he was a little heavy handed at times, particularly after the second act when the music deepens in force and intensity toward the climax.

## NEW YORK SYMPHONY SOCIETY

NEW YORK, New York—Concerts to be given next season by the New York Symphony Society, Walter Damrosch, conductor, include 10 in Washington, District of Columbia; five in Baltimore, Maryland; four in Phil-

adelphia, Pennsylvania; three in Rochester, New York; and two each in the cities of Buffalo, New York, and Toronto, Ontario. The appearances at Buffalo come in a course of concerts and recitals managed by George Engles. Among the artists announced to appear in this course is Jan Kubelik, the violinist.

The members of the society are presently returning home from a European tour which has taken them to France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and England. Early in July, 55 of them go to Lake Chautauqua, New York, to give concerts for six weeks at the Chautauqua Institute, with Willem Willeke and René Pollain taking turns conducting.

## THE FEIS CEOIL

## THE HOME FORUM

## Touguéneff and Daudet

The time is ten or twelve years ago, in the scene Gustav Flaubert's home in the rue Murillo. The coquettish little rooms hung with Oriental materials, opened upon the Park Monceau, that trim and aristocratic garden which held up a blind of greenery before the windows. There we met every Sunday, five or six of us, always the same, in a delightful intimacy. Strangers and bores were rigidly excluded.

One Sunday, when I came as usual to meet the old master and the expected friends, Flaubert seized upon me the moment I entered.

"You do not know Touguéneff? There he is."

And without waiting for an answer he pushed me into the drawing-room. On a divan lounged a tall old man with a snow-white beard, who as I entered raised and uncoiled himself like a boa-constrictor with great astonished eyes, from the pile of cushions.

It must be owned that we French live in extraordinary ignorance of all foreign literature. Our minds are as stay-at-home as our bodies, and with a horror of travel amidst the unknown, we read no better than we colonize, when we are taken out of our own country. As it happened, I knew Touguéneff's writings well. I had read with the deepest interest the "Mémoires d'un Seigneur Russe," and the study of this book had led me on to the knowledge of others. We had a link to bind us together even before we became personally acquainted, in our common love of cornfields, of forest thickets, of nature in short—a twin comprehension of its penetrating charm.

Generally speaking, descriptive writers have only eyes, and are content to paint what they see; Touguéneff besides can smell and hear. All his senses have doors opening upon each other. He is overflowing with country scents, the noise of streams, clear skies.

I told him all this lightly and expressed my admiration for him. I told him, too, how I had read him in the woods of Senart. There his spirit was so well in unison with the surroundings, and the balmy remembrances of the landscape and of his books were so intermingled that more than one of his stories was represented in my thoughts by the color of a little-patch of pink heather already faded by autumn.

Touguéneff could not hide his admiration.

"What you have really read me . . .

Often too, Touguéneff would come to seek me in the heart of the Marais, in the old hotel Henri II, where

I then dwelt. He was amused with the strange sight presented by the great courtyard, the royal dwelling with its gable ends and "mashrabs" filled with the petty industries of Parisian trade manufacturers of tops, of seltzer-water and sugar-plums. One day, when he arrived—a colossal figure—arm-in-arm with Flaubert, my little boy said to me in a whisper, "Why, they are giants!" Yes, giants they were, excellent giants, with great brains and great hearts proportionate to their appearance. There was a link, an affinity of simple goodness between these two binsport.

built at a time when it was not wise to have too generous entrances or too many windows.

Now and then he found one of the old places transformed into a modern road-house, for the automobile was creating a demand for a kind of accommodation the country had not needed since the passing of the stage coach. Often he struck off the highway and made detours over wooded hills and along little traveled roads. It was in returning from one of these excursions that, late one September afternoon, he discovered Sa-

and his unwavering consecration to all life's duties do not lift him to the morally sublime and make him a fit ideal for young men to follow, then no human conduct can achieve such position.

And the repeated manifestations of General Grant's truly great qualities—his innate modesty, his freedom from every trace of vainglory or ostentation, his magnanimity in victory, his genuine sympathy for his brave and sensitive foeman, and his inflexible resolve to protect paroled Confederates against any assault, and vindicate, at whatever cost, the sanctity

## The Impotent Claims of Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is one thing always to be

I remembered about evil, whether it

is known by that name or by the name

of devil, satan, serpent, or any of its

other innumerable aliases, and that is

that it is a mere negation. Like its

synonym darkness, it owes whatever

supposititious actuality it may seem

to possess to the fact of the exclusion

of its opposite, which in its case is

good. Every one, that is to say, knows

that light can be created, if only by

the striking of a match, whereas it is

impossible to create darkness. It can

only be produced by the exclusion of

light. The Greek word for personified

evil is an excellent example of what

this means. The adjective διάβολος,

dangerous, was converted into a proper name, just as the Hebrew adjective belial, worthless, had previously been converted for the same purpose.

Now the verb διάβαλλος means

literally to throw over, and so to

accuse falsely, to impose or deceive.

Evil then personified as διάβολος or

the deceiver, is exposed, obviously as

a negation, a mere privation of good.

And that is all the eastern reader ever

conceived to be meant, for one moment, by the Greek adjective, διάβολος,

dangerous, or by the Hebrew substan-

tive, satan, the adversary, the antithesis of good.

Christ Jesus made the whole thing

perfectly clear in that passage, which

cannot be quoted too often, in which

he disclosed the unreality of evil. The

devil, διάβολος, he declared, was a liar

and a murderer from the beginning:

that is to say deception is always a lie about Truth, and has existed, as a

supposititious counterfeit of Truth,

from the beginning. It is also a mur-

derer, for its one object is to destroy

Truth, and substitute a lie for it.

Then, having said this, he swept the

whole lie into its native nothingness.

It abode not in the truth, he wound up,

because there was no truth in it.

What does this mean except that evil

is a mere privation, a false sense of

the absence of good, an "awful unreal-

ity", as Mrs. Eddy so graphically

writes, on page 110 of Science and

Health, in the words, "Thus it was

that I beheld, as never before, the

awful unreality called evil."

Nevertheless the alpha and omega

of the whole matter is that evil is nothing,

and matter is unreal." Anybody

may prove that for himself, who will

"cease to do evil; learn to do well."

Only in consistent well-doing can the

discovery be made. If Christ, Truth,

is infinite, how can evil be real, or

matter find a place? "I am Alpha and

Omega," the apostle wrote, in Patmos,

"the beginning and the end, saith

the Lord, which is, and which was, and

which is to come, the Almighty."

## A Summer Blow

Hast seen the greenwood in a summer's blow?

How the long limbs twist and dip and dangle

And twirl themselves into a tangle. Through which the startled birds dart and fro.

The while the ragged wind-clouds come and go;

And the golden sun keeps shining, shining

On the quivering leaves, their shapes defining

In flickering shadows on the ground below.

Hast heard the greenwood in a summer blow?

The like a tilt in tourney, like the clash

Of women's voices, and the merry splash

Of swimmers in the surf; and doth bestow

Upon the agitated air refrains

That have in them—the drip of former rains.

—Marguerite E. Easter.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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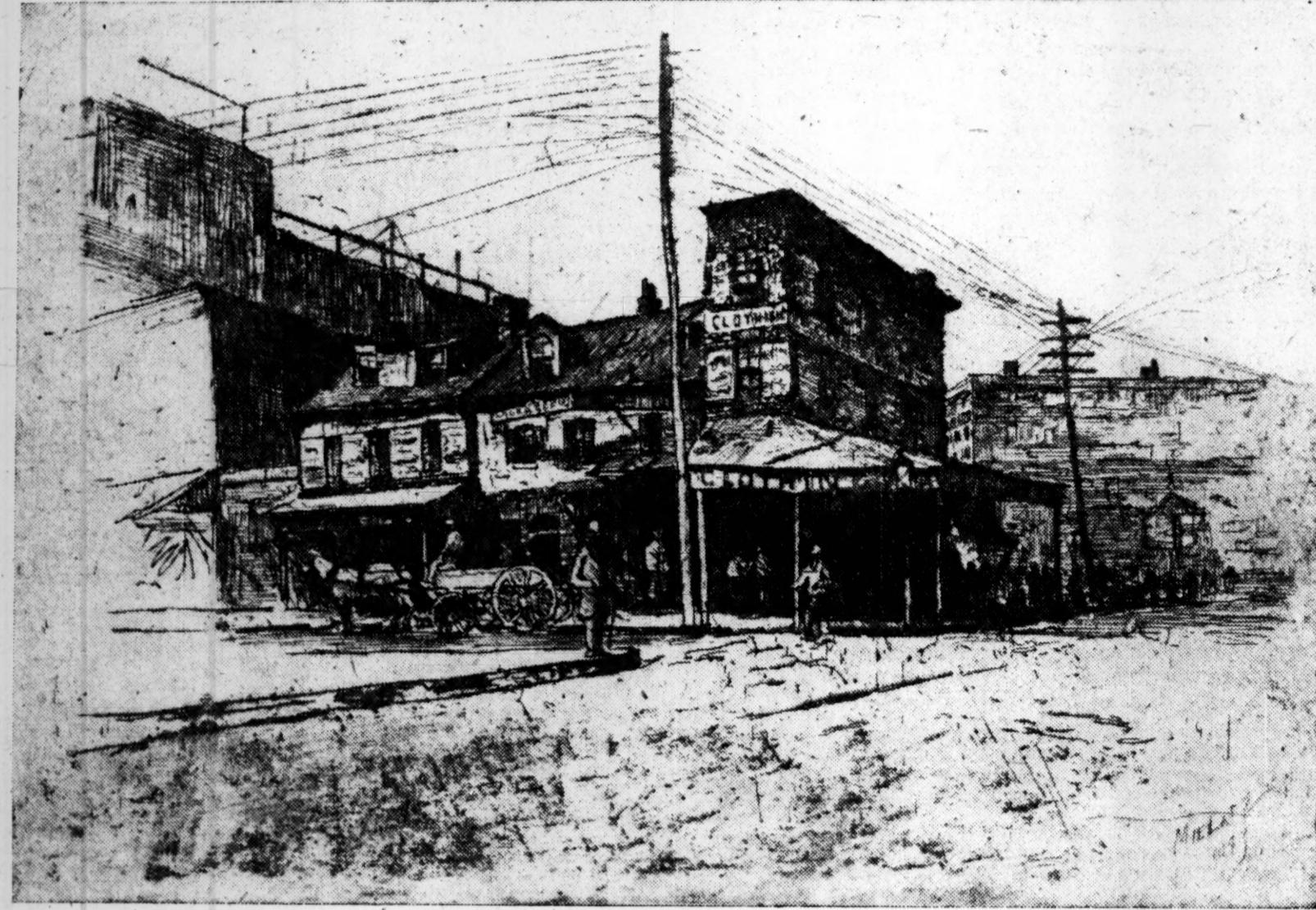
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"A bit of Baxter Street, New York," from the etching by Charles F. Mielatz

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## Dick Ingraham Along the Ohio

He was in the hills that roll up from the Ohio in long, smooth billows, forming lovely, varied valleys for the great streams that feed that mighty river, and mounting always as you go toward the rising sun, until finally there are mountains. A fine, old post road from the East, one that had been fought over by French and Indians and British and trod by Washington, was Dick's main route. He knew it well, for as a boy he had more than once walked it with his guardian. Moreover, it was

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### "The Jewish Peril"

A considerable stir has been caused in the political dovecots of Europe by the publication of an amazing pamphlet, entitled "The Jewish Peril." This pamphlet, which has a sub-head, "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," professes to reveal a plot, formulated by a Jewish secret society, for the overthrow of Christendom, and the establishment, through the most lavish expenditure of blood and gold, of a Jewish world despotism of the most intolerant description. It is not possible to read very deeply into this pamphlet before becoming aware that the ideals are those of an old friend. "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," to put it quite briefly, are instinct with the doctrine of Adam Weishaupt, and of the extraordinary organization which played so remarkable and so sinister a part in the French Revolution and in the Terror.

Now, for the moment, it is not necessary to plunge into the thorny question as to whether the Jewish Peril, of today, is as much a delusion of its prophets as was the Yellow Peril, in its day. What it is important to dwell upon is the increasing evidence of the existence of a secret conspiracy, throughout the world, for the destruction of organized government and the letting loose of evil. People are apt to smile, with incredulous tolerance, at the mention of the word witchcraft. But witchcraft, when it is understood in the psychology of evil, is not the riding of aged harridans on broomsticks, but the impulse to do evil for the sake of evil in the human consciousness. Now that any person should be desirous of doing evil for the sake of evil seems at first preposterous. And the philosophy of the world exhibits simultaneously its incredulity and its practicality by asking, What is to be gained by it? If, however, the philosopher is to find an objection to the existence of evil-mongering on the basis of the absence of any substantial quid pro quo, he will have to undertake the rewriting of history. History reeks with the expression of crazy sensuality, manifested in crime of every description. It is, indeed, a fact which may as well be taken into consideration, at the beginning of any such inquiry, that sensuality is invariably the backbone of inordinate crime. As the human mind shakes itself free from any regard for Principle, it must, indeed, in the very nature of things, substitute evil for its deity.

Anybody who will for a moment turn to the outpourings of Adam Weishaupt and the Illuminati may satisfy himself of that. The theory that the end justifies the means Weishaupt had inherited from the ex-Jesuits, who had assisted him in organizing his new order. John Robison, who studied the gyrations of this order, in the spurious Masonic lodges of France and Germany, has summed up its ideals as the obliteration of Christianity; the deification of sensuality; the proscription of property; the abjuration of all religion and morality; the repudiation of marriage, and as a necessary corollary the state adoption of children; universal license; and the wrecking of civilization and giving over of society to general plunder. It was, in short, through the propagation of such crazy iniquity that men like Rabaud de Saint-Etienne were led to the conclusion that society could only be improved by being first destroyed. "To make the people happy," he declared, in a burst of revolutionary rabies, "their ideas must be reconstructed, laws must be changed, morals must be changed, men must be changed, things must be changed, everything, yes, everything must be destroyed, since everything must be remade."

Such were the ideals which, in the dawn of the French Revolution, were imparted to Mirabeau by Weishaupt and his fidus Achates, Baron Knigge of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and adopted in the lodges of the new Freemasonry founded by Mirabeau himself and the unfrocked Bishop of Autun, in the days when the unmentionable Duke of Orleans had succeeded in securing his election as Grand Master of the order, in France. The energies, however, of the neophytes brimmed over, with the result that the Cape Breton Club was founded as a meeting place for the Illuminati Masons; and it was the existence of this Club, better known later as the Club des Jacobins, which accounted for the intimate connection between the philosophy of the Illuminati and the ideals of the Jacobins themselves, in all the horrors which followed.

It is not possible, except at great length, to show how the teaching of Weishaupt found a new exponent, in revolutionary France, in the person of the Prussian, Anacharsis Clootz; and how, when that worthy drove to the guillotine, in one of Robespierre's red tumbrels, the teachings of the Illuminati were preserved and disseminated through the intermediary of the Grand Orient. As a consequence, it is not surprising to find, in the first decade of the present century, Leopold Engels, the head of the revived order, disseminating the unadorned theories of the Illuminati in a book, published in Germany, to be exact, in the year immediately following that in which the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion" were first given to the world by Professor Nilus, a minor official in one of the state departments of Moscow.

Whether, therefore, the one is a mere rehash of the other, or whether both are imbibed from the same ideals, is a question which may be argued another time. For the present, it is sufficient to draw attention to the fact that these ideals keep reappearing with a curious and significant regularity, at moments of great political commotion, and exercising an extraordinary and appalling effect upon world politics. For it was the naked theory of Adam Weishaupt, that no scruple was to be permitted to be taken at any evil which would make for the advantage of the order, since the order itself was superior to every other consideration, which was the dominant note of "kultur" in its insistence of the State before morality. It was this theory, more than any one other thing, which brought about the recent world war, and which was used by the military *vehmgericht* to justify

all the horrors of German policy, in a way which recalls the famous conversation between Marmontel and Chamfort, in the days of the Revolution, when, in reply to the opinion hazarded by the former that the nation might go further than it wished, the latter replied, "True, but does the nation know what it wishes? One can make it wish, and one can make it say, what it has never thought." There, in naked language, is the whole theory of suggestion as a means to an end, into which scruple is never to be permitted to intrude.

It is perfectly clear, then, that no matter whose may be the responsibility for "The Jewish Peril," the fact remains that the propagation of the ideal of evil for the sake of evil exists as a theory of political degeneracy which can find expression, in high politics, in the most unlooked-for ways and unexpected quarters. The human mind jeers at the theory of mental manipulation, yet prominent politicians, philosophers, and soldiers, are found, at critical moments, giving expression to views of an absolutely non-moral description, which are not in accordance with their behavior in ordinary life. These views are manifestly disseminated mentally, and, unless the victim understands how to protect himself, through a scientific knowledge of what really constitutes Principle, he is liable unconsciously to accept them, and even to act upon them. It is here that the conspiracy of evil against humanity becomes recognizable. Whether it constitutes a "Jewish Peril," is a question for consideration in itself, but that it exists, as a peril, is entirely undeniable.

### Third Party Talk

ONE of the questions rising out of the action of the Republican national convention at Chicago has to do with the probable disposal of the so-called Progressives of the party, the element that gathered around Theodore Roosevelt, providing a following for him when he bolted after the Taft nomination in 1912, and forming a large faction in those campaigns in which he exerted a leading influence. There was precious little evidence of any remaining vestiges of Rooseveltism or Progressivism in what went on at Chicago. The evidence of that convention was strongly to the effect that the Republican Party has at length pretty well purged itself of everything of this kind. Not even the Wood boom, with the statement of Former President Roosevelt's sister that General Wood was of the Roosevelt type, was at any time sufficient to strike a true Rooseveltian note in that eminently Republican gathering. There was a well-defined element of La Folletteism, to be sure, but its volume was as that of a toy horn to that of an ocean-going siren.

The chances are that, with the new alignments and new currents of opinion that have become evident since the beginning of the Wilson Administration, the old Roosevelt Progressives have been pretty well distributed. Without much doubt, some of them contributed valuable support to Mr. Wilson in his second campaign. Very likely some of them, whose ideas of progress are of the advanced and advancing type, have drifted to yet more radical extremes than any that appealed to them amid the conditions under which their former leader became a power in politics. Many, no doubt, have had enough of all radicalism, whether mild or fierce, and are ready to go back once more to the politics and the party procedure of their Republican fathers. Wherever they are, and however they are to cast their votes this year, there is nothing yet to indicate that they will make themselves apparent anywhere with such solidity as to become the key to Republican success.

That there will be this year a third party, as the phrase goes, seems already well assured. But the ultra-radical Committee of Forty-Eight appears to be taking charge of it, and there is, therefore, no ground for assuming that whatever support it succeeds in attracting to itself will be likely to come more directly from the Republican than from the Democratic strength. In fact, the third party now developing under the leadership of the Committee of Forty-Eight seems likely to become the refuge for the tag ends of many groups of rather, indefinite political affiliation, rather than the resort of a strong and compact minority from any regular party. If it should gain the La Follette Republicans, as it probably would if it should allow them to name the head of the ticket, it would not thereby put itself in condition to sweep the country, by any means. It would get farther, perhaps, by its proposed alliance with the Nonpartisan League and the American Labor Party; but it is too soon to say yet just what the talk of such an alliance will amount to. The Nonpartisan League has made itself a power in politics in the central north, but it has preferred to play its own hand in the game, gaining much by its very independence. And the American Labor Party, made up of those who, so far as they are labor unionists, favor seeking union ends through direct political action, might also seem to have good cause for preserving an independent status. Of course, the divergent elements here under consideration can find common ground when it comes to combating special privilege of the sort which they believe to be, on the whole, subserved by the old line Republicans and Democrats. But the proposed convention in the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago on July 10 will, apparently, afford the first definite indications as to whether third-party organization in "more than thirty states" is likely to have any appreciable effect upon the chances of the regulars.

Third party activity might logically come from the American Federation of Labor element, in certain contingencies, if it were not that this element denies itself all thought of political action by means of separate party organization, as a matter of policy. The American federation sent Mr. Gompers from Montreal to Chicago for the express purpose of inducing the Republicans to frame their party platform on lines that would meet the federation demands, and Mr. Gompers and other federation men have made no secret of the fact that the Republicans denied them what they asked. If the Democrats should prove equally unresponsive, the American federation would have an excellent opportunity to strike out with a

party of its own, and if its interests are identical with 30,000,000 of the country's inhabitants, as it claims, its party would have an excellent chance of making its influence felt on election day. There is even reason to believe that a party and a platform such as could be put forward by the American Federation of Labor might, in times like the present, be of considerable interest to numbers of middle class voters who are not included in the ranks of labor unionists. But the Democrats will doubtless turn a more sympathetic ear to the American federation than that of the Republicans. And in any event the federation seems to be fixed in its determination to cast its votes in favor of the existing parties or candidates that are most responsive to federation views, rather than to launch a party of its own. This policy, of course, will prevent even the American Labor Party from becoming thoroughly representative, and will tend to discourage third party effort of every sort. What the Democrats at San Francisco decide to offer, in the way of platform and candidates, is bound to be largely determinative in the matter. If they turn out to be proof against reactionary influences such as those which gave the color to the Chicago proceedings, third party activities this year will have little to feed upon.

### Mr. Davis and the Presidency

WHILE the storm and stress of the great war continue in an aftermath of unaccomplished readjustments, it would not be unnatural for the Democratic Party in the United States to turn for its presidential candidate to some man who has been in a measure apart from the main political controversies. Already the Republican Party has nominated one who has made comparatively few aggressive political enemies. It is, perhaps, too early for a just appraisal of the service of those who were most actively engaged in the conduct of the war. A satisfactory candidate, therefore, will have to be either a man whose service has won unmistakable approval or else a man who, though occupied with important work, has aroused no bitter antagonisms. A man of this latter sort is John W. Davis, of West Virginia, Ambassador to Great Britain.

As a lawyer, Mr. Davis has won the respect and, in many instances, the admiration of his fellow members of the bar. As a congressman for two terms, he came to be known as a man of dignity and vigorous ability. Upon his appointment as Ambassador after a period as Solicitor-General of the United States, even Mr. Gillett, the Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives, was reported as saying: "I can think of no appointment that will give more satisfaction on both sides of this House than that of Mr. Davis. I feel sure he will uphold the high standards of Americanism that so long have represented the United States at the Court of St. James." Since then, his utterances, including his references to the League of Nations and to American methods of treaty-making, have been accepted as reasonable and full of force. There can be no question that he exemplifies the best type of American citizenship. Whether or not he becomes a candidate for the presidency, he will undoubtedly continue to be of very considerable service to the general public in one way or another.

At the convention in San Francisco there will be, as usual, many other considerations advanced than the simple fitness of the various men themselves for the candidacy. Geographical questions are always discussed. Yet, even if West Virginia were not in itself a State of importance, the last election certainly demonstrated that the carrying of certain states, such as New York and Indiana, formerly considered of the very first importance, was by no means necessary to success. Four years ago the Democratic Party broke a number of political precedents. Progress will sooner or later require the breaking of many others. What may have more to do with the Democratic choice than any mere geographical consideration, however, is the question as to whether a man's candidacy will represent to the voters sufficient contrast to that of his Republican opponent. Whether Mr. Davis' own qualities and the policy for which he would be willing to stand would be sufficiently different from those of Mr. Harding, the general public has not as yet had much opportunity to determine. That is something that the delegates to the Democratic convention will judge within the following week. Meanwhile the voters, both men and women, will doubtless be interested to know more about Mr. Davis' characteristics as well as about those of others who will be considered for the nomination. The Republican nomination showed that presidential primaries are of little final value, either in developing candidates or in educating the public as to the qualities of the men who are actually nominated. So, even though Mr. Davis' name did not appear in any primary, it is not too late for him to become more thoroughly known to the country.

### Douglas, I. O. M.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, which the King is to visit this summer, in the course of what has come to be known as his "July visits," is a place of no small importance. Not only is it the capital of the island, with its own legislative buildings and all the air of being the political center of things, but it is certainly one of the most popular holiday resorts in the United Kingdom. In some ways it is almost unique. Other places may command greater crowds. The immense promenade at Blackpool, for instance, sixty miles away, on the coast of Lancashire, may show a denser throng on a Saturday afternoon and evening, when the half-day trippers and the week-enders take the air in strength. Blackpool, however, draws from a comparatively limited area. Liverpudlians will sweep down upon it in vast hordes, whilst every train, of a Saturday, will bring in great hosts from the cotton towns of south Lancashire. But on the immense promenade at Douglas, which skirts the bay, all the way from Douglas Head to Derby Castle, a good two miles, will be met, almost any day in the season, people from all four quarters of the United Kingdom. They

come from Scotland, England, and Wales, and they come, too, from Ireland. The Liverpool boat, the Fleetwood boat, the Heysham boat, the Glasgow boat, and the boats from Dublin and Belfast all ply back and forth bearing all manner of holiday makers, from the one-day excursionist, who "does it for the sail," to the real Isle of Man enthusiast, who comes year after year, and stays as long as ever he can. Douglas has a welcome for all.

Douglas, too, has its own ideas about hospitality, and what will most cheer and gladden the heart of the visitor. Thus, it takes the same view that the Bolton cotton operative, who with his family comes to spend his accustomed week in Douglas round about "August Bank holiday," will not be sorry to be reminded of the great city he has left behind him. And so, in the course of a walk along the promenade, every now and again, a huge notice will attract the eye. Very often it will occupy the whole gable end of a house, and will bear some such legend as, "Mrs. White from Bolton," "Mrs. Brown from St. Helens," or "Mrs. Green from Wigan." The "Home from Home" idea is thus complete.

Then Douglas is really a beautiful place, with its wonderful bay, its circle of low hills, and its shore of firm, white sand. During the war, it had a hard time, a much harder time than most such resorts, for Douglas depended entirely, for its crowds of visitors, upon something ever in demand during the war, namely, ships. One by one, the boats which had helped to so much holiday making in the days of peace were taken off the Isle of Man route, and vanished into the unknown of the war at sea. That, however, is all past and over now, and Douglas is rapidly coming into its own again. Mrs. White from Bolton long ago repainted her notice, as did Mrs. Brown from St. Helens, and Mrs. Green from Wigan. And now that the King is paying the town a visit, rehabilitation may surely be acclaimed complete.

### Editorial Notes

IN ANY American legislature or party convention, one practice that is all too little known to the public is that known as trading. An offer of support for one candidate or policy is frequently accompanied by a demand for some recompense, in the way of compromise on some other point of future patronage. That is why so much of the actual work of a convention or legislative body is done outside the regular sessions. This is a practice that surely needs the light of wise publicity, just as much as the matter of campaign contributions. The voters are entitled to know just what trades have been made, so as to understand more thoroughly what is really involved in the election of a candidate or the passage of a bill.

THE PREMIER OF QUEENSLAND, E. G. Theodore, who arrived in London toward the end of May with a little batch of difficulties to adjust, would no doubt find Mr. Lloyd George a sympathetic listener. The burden of his complaint apparently was that, as head of the Queensland Labor Ministry, and with a good working majority in the Legislative Assembly, his plans have been continually thwarted by the Upper Chamber, where the opposition claims the majority. Accordingly, when the success of an important land measure was threatened, he "swamped" the Upper Chamber with his own nominees and the bill was passed. Thus Mr. Theodore, who went to London seeking to establish the constitutionality of his action, performed a coup d'état identical with that threatened by Mr. Asquith in 1910, when the House of Lords took unkindly to the reforms introduced by his enterprising subordinate, Mr. Lloyd George.

LATE census reports say that New York is larger in point of population than a certain other great city. But what does it all mean? In answer the Minneapolis Tribune, dealing with American census returns generally, says, in a most refreshing way: "It is not numbers that make the great city. The real rank of an American city today is not represented by its place in the census list. Certainly New York is not the first city as regards government; in that respect it is near the tail end. This obsession of size can be positively dangerous. To be self-governing requires quality of a people, not aristocratic quality, but moral and mental quality. Such quality enabled the founders to establish this Republic and the generation of Lincoln to preserve it. Without such quality this Nation, no matter how huge, would be the house founded upon sand which when the winds blow and the floods come cannot endure."

WHERE were the farmers of the United States when the Republican platform was knocked together? Evidently they were not at the Chicago convention. The carpentry was left in experienced hands. It might have been useless for a stray, independent, farming delegate to have argued with those who spokeshaved party policy according to their own conception of a proper curve. The issues which that curve avoided seem to have been cast aside as so many shavings. Meanwhile, the farmers, as representative a body of men as can be found in America, were where they should have been, on the farms, feeding the country, and watching it grow. But when the harvest comes, and the chaff is separated from the wheat, it will be interesting to watch the farmers.

AMERICAN music lovers who plan to visit Europe this summer are being advised to omit Vienna and Bucharest from their itineraries if they would avoid the jazz songs which they so dislike at home. A New York business man, just returned from a visit to those cities, reports that "Bucharest and Vienna are singing American jazz songs. The populace learn all the tunes familiar here, and won't tolerate national music." Is middle Europe, then, to cast away her heritage of beautiful music for a mess of jazz pottage?

IT IS pleasant to see that the gloomy prophecies of various periodicals in the United States that prohibition would destroy much of their revenue, because of the loss of liquor advertisements, have not come true. One well-known weekly, in an issue not long ago, printed three full-page advertisements of soft drinks—and with how much added dignity to the periodical in question!